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## JUNE MEETING, 1897.

THE stated meeting was held on Thursday, the 10th instant, at three o'clock, P. M., in the rooms at No. 73 Tremont Street; the President, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, LL.D., in the chair.

After the reading of the record of the last meeting and of the list of donors to the Library, the PRESIDENT spoke at some length of his feelings on his return home, of his winter in Florence, of the various collections of historical manuscripts in Italy, and of the occurrences during his absence, and in conclusion said:—

My return, in other respects, as well as for the reason I have already given, not inspiriting, has been rendered even less so by the fact that I find myself meeting this Society for the first time since I have been a member of it, now over twenty years, in quarters neither their own nor familiar to us. The places that have known us will know us no more forever. It seems, indeed, as if I failed to recognize here the old Massachusetts Historical Society with which I have been so long connected, for in my mind the quarters we have vacated were somewhat hallowed ground. Not only did we look from our windows on one of the historic spots of Boston,—a spot hallowed in history and romance,—the spot where John Winthrop, the father of New England, lies buried,—but to me the rooms were closely associated with venerable names which will in memory ever cling to them. When I first attended a meeting of the Society, we seemed on that spot to clasp hands across the years with the fathers, and almost with the colonial period. Mr. Winthrop, the direct descendant of our first governor, had then been thirty-six years a member of the Society. When, as a young man, he joined it, Josiah Quincy had already been connected with it for forty-three years; and President Quincy carried us back to the founders. The connection was immediate. Since then, as I have already more than once had occa-



sion to say from this chair, the Society has passed into the hands of the men of the second half of the century in place of the men of the first half. We have entered well on the fourth generation. But this ground has already been sufficiently covered by my friend Mr. Smith, and I do not propose to trespass upon it. In connection with it, however, there is one matter upon which I desire to put myself on record. The memory of changes and of the precise causes which led to them soon passes away, and men are often held responsible for results the furthest possible from what they desired, but which were forced upon them by conditions quite lost to mind. It is on this I wish to touch. The time may come, and not improbably will come, when plans which are now being matured will have turned out otherwise than was expected, and it will be remembered only that we were well and safely placed at some former period, and the arrangements then existing were broken up by some one person, — in this case myself, — for reasons which will appear inexplicable, and which results have failed to justify. I wish, therefore, to say that the removal which has now taken place was not in accordance with what I desired ; but events made it necessary. For myself I would have much preferred to have had the Society remain where it was for some years to come ; but unfortunately, for reasons which I propose once more to state, the change which has been made was more than voluntary or expedient, — it was compelled.

You will all remember that when the building we have left was constructed, — now some twenty-five years ago, — it was built upon a limited piece of land, and under a lease for fifteen years to the city of Boston. It was constructed for the use of the city, and as a building was adapted to no other purpose. When the city found the accommodations it desired elsewhere, it allowed the lease to terminate, and the property then fell back on our hands. For us to occupy the entire building was out of the question. It was neither adapted to our use, nor could we afford it ; for we were dependent in large degree for our annual income on the rents received from it. After the city vacated the premises at the expiration of their lease, we thus found, to our dismay, that the building was a dead weight on our hands. It could be adapted to no useful purpose, and, indeed, no person or institution could be found who would pay any rent whatever for it. Thus placed, I went to the city



authorities, and tried to induce them to place some one of the numerous municipal departments in the vacant rooms even at a reduced rental. I tried in vain. Fortunately for us, by one of those mutations in city politics which are so common, the present mayor was then elected to succeed Mayor Curtis. I then went to him and renewed my negotiations; and now I succeeded in making a lease to the city of the old premises at the old rent for a term of five years. This was satisfactory so far as it went, and it would have been possible for us to have remained where we were during those five years, taking our chances of what might afterwards happen. On the other hand, by so doing, we would again subject ourselves to all the vicissitudes of municipal change. The city was our one customer. A bitter experience had shown us that we were wholly in its power. If, when the lease expired, some other mayor succeeded to Mayor Quincy, not impossibly he would have a scheme in mind for the erection of a new city hall, and then to renew the lease with us would work directly in opposition to his plans. When, two years ago, Mr. Curtis was mayor, I urged upon him as strongly as I could the desirability of the city purchasing the property. My efforts met with no success whatever. Although any land-owner holding what the city owned in that vicinity would have seen the advantage of the purchase, as affording an outlet on Tremont Street, Mayor Curtis offered me no encouragement. He would not even study the situation. It remains to see who will succeed Mayor Quincy, and whoever follows him we might, and probably would, again have found ourselves with a wholly unavailable property on our hands, — deprived of our chief source of income. It was, therefore, a question whether we would take the chances of the future, involving all the mutations of city politics, or whether we would make a sale and so save ourselves while we yet could.

Under these circumstances, I held — and the members of the Council agreed with me — that the sale which ought to be made should be made while we were certain it could be made, and no chances taken. This necessarily involved our vacating the premises before we were ready to do so, or wanted to do so; but that was considered the lesser of two evils. Let me add also that the difficulties of effecting the sale and transfer of the property, even under these



circumstances, were greater than would readily be believed. Finally, after months of discussion and negotiation, Mayor Quincy sent for me, and frankly admitted that he could not command even the comparatively small sum of money necessary to the purchase. While, he said, all the members of the city government agreed that it should be made, yet every one of them, he also intimated, had some scheme of his own connected with his particular ward or district which in his mind had priority to it. His Honor, therefore, wished to know whether I could propose any plan under which the purchase could be made without the city in reality advancing any considerable sum of ready money towards it. I suggested the plan which was subsequently adopted, and which has recently been approved by the Society. Under this plan the whole transaction was consummated during the safe period of Mayor Quincy's tenure of office, and it was done solely through his zealous wish to effect, while he was in position to do it, an arrangement which every business man would agree was proper and beneficial to the city. I deplore as much as any one can, now or hereafter, deplore the fact that this caused the premature break which has taken place in our abiding-place, leaving us, as it were, homeless for an indefinite period. Nevertheless, as I have already said, taking the whole situation into view, and making due allowance for the unbusiness-like considerations which prevail in municipal bodies, this was, and will probably remain, the best solution of the problem possible under the circumstances. In any event it accounts for our being where we now are, and where we are likely to remain possibly for a greater, though, I sincerely hope, only for a short period.

The PRESIDENT then announced the death of the Hon. John Lowell, on the 14th of May, and called on Mr. THORNTON K. LOTHROP, who spoke as follows : —

For more than forty years my relations with Judge Lowell were very intimate. For several years previous to his appointment to the Bench we occupied the same offices, and I had personally the pleasure of carrying to him the telegram from Washington announcing his nomination and confirmation as District Judge for the District of Massachusetts. Before his



appointment he had been principally employed in office practice. He was a good lawyer, a safe and judicious adviser, and those who had once consulted him were apt to become his permanent clients.

Upon the resignation of Judge Sprague in 1865, Mr. Lowell was appointed District Judge by President Lincoln, — the last judicial appointment made by Lincoln before his death; in 1878 he was promoted to be the Judge of the Circuit Court. This office he resigned in 1884, and resumed his practice at the bar. His appointment as District Judge was especially gratifying to him; his great-grandfather, appointed in 1789 by President Washington, having been for twelve years the Judge of this Court, Mr. Lowell felt a natural and just pride in holding the same judicial position.

When he was appointed to the Bench, Judge Lowell had in a very limited degree, what seems with most Americans a natural gift, the faculty of thinking and speaking upon his feet, and his difficulty in doing this interfered at first with his success and reputation as a judge, particularly in *nisi prius* trials; constant practice, however, increased his facility and power in this respect, and any difficulty of expression vanished at once when he took pen in hand. In style as well as in matter his written opinions are of the highest merit, well considered, clear, and concise.

From the beginning of his judicial career the counsel who appeared before him recognized that they were dealing with a judge quick to apprehend the real issues of a cause, trained in the examination and determination of legal questions, and well equipped with the learning of the law.

The subjects with which he had to deal (as a judge) were in some respects quite new to him. The District Court has original cognizance of all admiralty suits, and Judge Lowell's previous practice in admiralty had been very slight, if any; yet I think it will be admitted by everybody familiar with his admiralty decisions that he was an excellent admiralty judge.

It was, however, in his administration of the bankrupt law of the United States that Judge Lowell won his widest reputation, — a reputation which extended throughout the whole country; his decisions were everywhere regarded as of the highest authority, and it is not too much to say that among all



the judges having to deal with this law he held the foremost place.

The Circuit Court is the forum for the trial of the patent causes. This was a branch of the law for which he had no special aptitude and no natural taste. As he himself once said, "he was afraid of those infernal machines," but notwithstanding this he made himself master of the questions arising in these cases, and was recognized as an able and satisfactory patent judge.

It was not, however, to his learning or to his ability alone that he owed his deserved reputation as a judge, and the high position which he held in the confidence and respect of the community. It was to the weight of his character, which was everywhere more widely recognized and felt as he was more widely known. He was a man of a retiring disposition, modest, diffident, almost distrustful of his own powers and abilities, never seeking to put himself forward, but never shirking any duty which devolved on him. Intellectually and morally he moved upon a high plane, and all who came in contact with him in his court—counsel and suitors, jurymen, witnesses, officers of the court—felt the influence of his mind and character. Uniformly considerate of others, he treated the youngest men at the bar with a courtesy, attention, and patience which soon put them at their ease, and enabled them to present their cases to the best of their ability.

Personal prejudice or bias had no weight with him. He was a master of the technical rules of the law, and was most skilful in employing them to promote, or in avoiding them if he thought they would defeat, what he believed the ends of justice.

After he left the Bench in 1884 to resume his private practice, he had ample evidence, in his constant employment as arbitrator or referee, of the public confidence in him as a judge.

He was a citizen of a high patriotic purpose. It is said that he was with difficulty restrained from going to the war in 1861, and was only persuaded not to do so by being convinced of his entire physical unfitness for any military duty. His interest in public affairs was always keen, though his judicial profession prevented him from being ever a violent partisan.



His sympathies were warm and generous. He was a most loyal and devoted friend, and lent a helping hand to many who needed it. He had a keen wit and a strong sense of humor. His nature was unselfish. Thoughtful for others, he took no care for himself, but was absolutely disinterested. He bore with fortitude severe trials, had the courage of both physical and moral endurance, and that he might not alarm his friends or family, kept about his work till exhausted nature could do no more.

He believed in the value and importance of public worship, and was a regular attendant at church, going there for the last time only two Sundays before his death.

Judge Lowell had come to occupy, both at the bar and in the community, an important and almost unique position ; he had their entire confidence and esteem, and commanded their highest respect ; he was among the last survivors, and was perhaps the most prominent living representative, of a generation of lawyers and citizens which is rapidly disappearing, and with whose departure, it is to be feared, some of our best traditions and examples are fast dying out.

It was hardly to be expected that with his public duties and later engrossing occupations Judge Lowell could find the time to take any active part in historical work, but his interest in our Society was well known in his life, and was further manifested by the legacy which he left us at his death.

Mr. Lothrop was appointed to write the memoir of Judge Lowell, for publication in the Proceedings.

Mr. Lucien Carr, of Cambridge, was elected a Resident Member.

It was *Voted* that the appointment of a delegate or delegates to represent the Society at the commemoration at Halifax of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by John Cabot be referred to the President with full power.

Dr. SAMUEL A. GREEN communicated the copy of a diary kept at the first siege of Louisburg, and said :—

The following Diary, kept by a soldier during the first siege of Louisburg, gives many interesting episodes of that eventful period. It begins on April 22, 1745, and ends on January 17,



1746. Unfortunately the writer's name does not appear anywhere in its pages, but the authorship is learned both from family tradition and internal evidence. For several generations the Diary has been in the keeping of the Kemp family, of Gorham, Maine; and among the various members it has been believed generally that the author was Dudley Bradstreet, whose daughter Mary married an ancestor, Ebenezer Kemp, and through this channel it is supposed that the Diary came into their possession. On page 6 is written in an old hand "Mary Kemp her Book," which seems to bear out this supposition; and the same name appears also in another place.

The little book in which the journal was kept now contains eighty-eight pages, and was made probably by folding sheets of folio writing-paper twice, and then stitching them together through the back; and this supposition is borne out by the water-mark, which is not the same on each half-sheet. It is interesting to note the fact that similar paper with the same water-marks is found scattered through the manuscripts among the Pepperrell Papers and Belknap Papers relating to the siege of Louisburg now in the possession of this Society. The outer fold (4 pages), which made a leaf at the beginning and end of the book, is gone; and presumably the name of the diarist was written on the first page. Another fold near the middle is also gone, and the gap is found between the entry of Wednesday, June 5, and that of June 20. The first leaf of this missing fold contained the record of June 5 (in part), 6, 7, and 8 (in part); and the corresponding leaf contained that of June 18 and 19. According to this statement the book had originally 96 pages, and was made from six full sheets of blank paper.

Of Dudley Bradstreet, the diarist, but little is known. He was the second son of the Reverend Dudley and Mary (Wainwright) Bradstreet, of Groton, where he was born on March 12, 1707-8. His father was the settled minister of that town from the year 1706 to 1712, when he was dismissed from his pastoral charge, presumably for his Episcopal tendencies; and soon afterward he went to England to apply for orders in the Anglican church. On April 28, 1727, Dudley Bradstreet, the son, was married to Abigail Lakin; and they had six children, namely: Abigail, born on June 27, 1728, and died probably in December, 1745, while her father was at Louisburg; Mary,



born on August 7, 1730, and married Ebenezer Kemp; Ann, born on May 18, 1735, married Samuel Hobart, on March 26, 1755, and died at Hollis, N. H., May 20, 1773; Lucy, born on April 8, 1738, and married Jonathan Pratt, on February 26, 1756; Sarah, born on September 26, 1740; and Hannah, born on August 13, 1743. From the fact that all these children were girls, it is easy to see why the name of Bradstreet disappeared from the annals of Groton, as at that period the father was the only representative of the family in town.

From internal evidence it is clear that the writer was a Groton soldier, and a member of Captain John Warner's company in the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment (Colonel Samuel Willard); and from contemporary records it is known that Dudley Bradstreet was an officer in this company. From time to time he mentions various Groton men who were then serving in the army, and, under date of December 6, he alludes to Samuel Shead, a recent arrival at Louisburg, who within a short time had seen his wife at Groton; and through him he heard from his whole family. Captain Warner was a resident of Lancaster, and presumably his company was made up of soldiers belonging there and in Groton and neighborhood.

In "The New-England Historical & Genealogical Register" (XXIV. 371) for October, 1870, it is said that Dudley Bradstreet was commissioned at Louisburg by Governor Shirley, as Second Lieutenant, on October 2, 1745; and before this time it is likely that he was holding a lower rank, perhaps that of Ensign or of a non-commissioned officer. This theory would explain why on various occasions he was placed in command of small squads of men, and furthermore would account for his social intercourse with other officers. While the compiler of the article in the Register gives no authority for his statement in regard to Bradstreet's commission, doubtless it is based on a letter found among the Pepperrell Papers (I. 319) in the library of the Historical Society, of which the following is a copy:—

To

His Exelency W<sup>m</sup> SHIRLEY, Esq<sup>r</sup>

This is to inform your Exelency That my Regiment is not Settle<sup>d</sup> so as to be in any Capassity of doing their duty. as they aught to do — and it is by Reason of y<sup>e</sup> Companys being Very much Broke: and in order for the Settlement of the Companys In my Regiment. and for the



Peace and Quietness of the Soldiers: I shall take it as a Grate Favour Done to me: if your Exelency would See Cause To Commitionate Those Gentleman Hereafter Name<sup>d</sup> John Huston, James Fry John Fry Nath<sup>l</sup> Pettengill To be the officers over the men that belong<sup>d</sup> To Lev<sup>t</sup> Coll<sup>o</sup> Chandlers Company & Cap<sup>t</sup> James Stevenss Comp<sup>a</sup> Jon<sup>a</sup> Hubard Benejah Austin & Elisha Strong To be the officers over the men belonging To Maj<sup>r</sup> Pomroys Comp<sup>a</sup> & Cap<sup>t</sup> Millers — Ephariam Hayward and John Bell & Dudley Bradstreet To be The officers over the men that are Left of Cap<sup>t</sup> Warners Comp<sup>a</sup> & Cap<sup>t</sup> Omsteds

In So Doing you will Oblige you most obedient and Humble Servant

SAM<sup>ll</sup> WILLARD

LOVISBOURG, Oct<sup>r</sup> the 2<sup>d</sup>ay 1745

LOUISBOURG 2<sup>d</sup> Octo<sup>b</sup> 1745

We the Subscribers the Officers to the four Companys within mention'd humbly proposed to Your Excellency by Col<sup>o</sup> Samuel Willard for the settlem<sup>t</sup> thereof; untill the Spring ensuing, or the first of May next desire the favour of your Excellency that we with our respective Companys may be joynd to the Regiment of Brigadier Generall Waldo; and that your Excellencys orders or Commissions may Issue accordingly,

JN<sup>o</sup> HUSTON

JAMES FRY

JON<sup>a</sup> HUBBARD

EPHRAIM HAYWARD

To His Excellency WILLIAM SHIRLEY Esq<sup>r</sup>  
Captain Generall of His Majesties Forces  
att Louisbourg, &c<sup>a</sup>

Cap<sup>t</sup> Frye fr<sup>o</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 12<sup>th</sup> July has done the Duty of a Captain to 2  
Companys

Cap<sup>t</sup> Hayward fr<sup>o</sup>

d<sup>o</sup>

[Indorsed] Sam<sup>ll</sup> Willards Petition

The following extract, taken from Benjamin H. Hall's "History of Eastern Vermont" (p. 37), throws a little light on Lieutenant Bradstreet's later career, though I cannot find the writer's authority for his statements. A long search among the Massachusetts Archives at the State House fails to reveal it; but Mr. Hall, doubtless, had access to other papers, which gave him the facts as mentioned in the quoted paragraph.

More effectual measures for the defence of the country were taken at the beginning of the year 1747, than had been adopted for some time previous. On the 17th of March, Governor Shirley presented to the



General Court a message relative to the state of Fort Dummer, and the importance of its position, and advised that it should be garrisoned with a larger force than was ordinarily stationed there. That body having voted in accordance with this recommendation, Brigadier-Gen. Joseph Dwight, by order of the governor, requested Lieut. Dudley Bradstreet to take the command of forty men, and with them garrison Fort Dummer, in place of the guard then stationed there. The request was obeyed, and the fort with its stores was, on the 15th of April, delivered by Col. Josiah Willard into the hands of his successor. Bradstreet retained the charge of the fort for five months, at the end of which time it was again placed in the care of its former commander.

Near the end of July, 1748, Dudley Bradstreet belonged to a company of thirty-six men that for two days scouted in the neighborhood of Groton, under the command of Captain Thomas Tarbell. They were sent out by Major William Lawrence, of Groton, under orders from Colonel Samuel Willard, of Lancaster, during an Indian alarm. (Massachusetts Archives, XCII. 156.) This is the last trace of Lieutenant Bradstreet that I am able to find. Neither the town records nor the files of the Middlesex Registry of Probate give any hint or clew as to his later history; and the epitaphs in the Burying-ground are equally silent. He disappears from view so completely that he may have died soon afterward.

Jonathan Hubbard, of Groton, was Adjutant of Colonel Willard's regiment, and he is mentioned several times in the Diary under the name of Hobart. These two surnames are often used interchangeably in the early Groton records; and in Mr. Butler's History (page 409) he is called "Lieut. Jonathan Hubbard," and in "The New-England Historical & Genealogical Register" (XXV. 259) for July, 1871, the same form is found, which agrees with his own signature. In Colonel Willard's letter just given, the name is written "Hubard," showing a want of uniformity in spelling which was common in those days.

According to an entry in Joseph Farwell's note-book, printed in the first volume (No. XIV. p. 29) of the Groton Historical Series, the Groton soldiers who took part in the siege of Louisburg left town on March 10, 1745; and this squad of men, doubtless, included Lieutenant Bradstreet within its ranks. His regiment sailed from Boston on March 24, a fortnight later.

For the use of this Diary I am indebted to the courtesy of Miss Sarah Colburn Kemp, a native of Gorham, Maine, but



now a resident of Manchester, New Hampshire, who is a descendant in the fifth generation from the writer. Her ancestor Ebenezer Kemp, of Groton, was married about the year 1748 to Mary, eldest surviving daughter of Lieutenant Bradstreet; and they had nine children, of whom a son was named Dudley Bradstreet. Their eldest child, Ebenezer, Jr., was married on August 31, 1773, to Relief Phillips, of Groton; and they had seven children. Soon after the Revolution this son removed to Gorham, where he died in the year 1833; and members of the family still continue to live in that town. David Kemp, their sixth child, was married to Anna Humphrey; and they had five children, of whom Willis Bradstreet Kemp, the eldest son, was the father of the young lady, whose kindness I wish to acknowledge.

The Diary is written in a clear and distinct hand, and shows that the author had received a better education than the average yeoman of that period, which is not surprising, as he was a lineal descendant of Governor Simon Bradstreet. The ink on the first page is so faded that the manuscript for the most part is illegible, and only here and there can words be made out, — though among such are the proper names Jacob Nutt[ing], Peletia Bourn, and John Parker, — but on the last page it is still good. Perhaps moisture or an exposure to sunlight has wrought the change, or possibly another kind of ink was used. On this account the printed copy begins with the second page of the journal; and it opens at the time when Pepperrell's forces were lying at anchor in the Gut of Canso, a place previously arranged by Governor Shirley as a rendezvous for the fleet.

For other similar journals relating to the siege of Louisburg, see "Collections of the Connecticut Historical Society" (I. 131-161); "Historical Collections of the Essex Institute" (VI. 181-194) for October, 1864; "The New-England Historical & Genealogical Register" (XXVII. 153-160) for April, 1873; and "The Journal of Captain William Pote, Jr., during his Captivity in the French and Indian War, from May, 1745, to August, 1747" (New York, 1896). See also "A Letter from William Shirley, Esq; Governor of Massachusetts Bay, to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle: with a Journal of the siege of Louisburg," etc. (London, 1746; Boston, reprinted), which is in the nature of an official report on the military operations.



[*Diary.*]

[April 22, 1745.] About 6 aClock in the aftnoone there Came in a Sloop Major Hodge on Board Came out of Boston with us But not haveing a good Pilate Suffered verry much att Sea  
att night Came Orders for Cap<sup>t</sup> Warner to go on Board of Col<sup>o</sup> Richmonds Vessel to Consult Expecting to Sail on the morrow for Cape Breton

[2]3 The man of war with other Vessels went in Expectation to find Comodore Warrin Commodore Warrin Came in Sight with Three men of war with him Sent Some men in with Letters

Came in Two Scooners with a Small french Sloop: One of the Scooners Chasd a Small Sloop and She run aground and our men went on Board and the french and Indians from y<sup>e</sup> Land fird upon them and Wounded Several of our men one in the forehead One in the arm One in the thigh One of y<sup>e</sup> Scooners Landed her men and Burned Three houses y<sup>t</sup> Belonged to the french One of which a verry fine house: But Took no Plunder Being in a Hurry

Wrote Letters home

Rec<sup>d</sup> Orders To Sail att Two of the Clock in the morning Sent twenty She Lin<sup>1</sup> To Col<sup>o</sup> Willard Sealed up in a Letter which were Delivd he Thakfully Rec<sup>d</sup> them

24 Connecticut fleet Came in and Brought News y<sup>t</sup> they Saw a Sloop One of their Company w<sup>ch</sup> mounted 16 Carriage guns: in an Ingagement with a french Ship which we Expect is the man of war y<sup>t</sup> our Privateers Ingaged with on y<sup>e</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> Instant But they had fird Several Broad sides Our Sloop Strove to get away But it is to be fear'd They are Taken &c att night went on Board of Major Guilman

25<sup>th</sup> Cloudy and Rained Some in the morning A Snow Came in &c which Was a Privateer from Rhoad Island She Came from Luisbough Harbour and Brought News that y<sup>e</sup> Ice is all gone. Before noone Came in the before mentioned Sloop She is a privateer Sloop and Informs us That She Got away from y<sup>e</sup> french man By Turning To windward and that french Vessel had four Broad Sides att her But Did them no Damage Excepting Cutting their jib Halliards Before Came in y<sup>e</sup> Perscattua Privattees from S<sup>t</sup> Peters. They fird Several Shots att the fort and Several Shots Through a house and Saw the woman and Children run out of their Houses the Rev<sup>d</sup> [M]<sup>r</sup> Baulch <sup>2</sup> Din'd with us

<sup>1</sup> *Shillings* are here meant, but why the diarist saw fit to use this expression it is not easy to conjecture. In another place (December 27) he writes the word out correctly.

<sup>2</sup> Thomas Balch (H. C. 1733), minister of the Second Parish in Dedham, now Norwood.



26<sup>th</sup> Rain'd all Day att Times The Commodore Rouse with Two Privateers went out Commodores Boatswain Bury'd Cap<sup>t</sup> Dudley with Divers Other Gen<sup>l</sup> Din'd with us: Cap<sup>t</sup> Swan Came in and Inform'd us that he was On Board of Co<sup>m</sup>odore Warrin and y<sup>t</sup> the Commodore had Three french Vessels in Toe &c Likewise y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Co<sup>m</sup>odore Warrin Had Lost Seven of his men att margarets Bay he apprehends the Indians have kill'd or Taken them We heard Co<sup>m</sup>issary Prout Being on Shore went from his men Two Days ago and they was afraid y<sup>e</sup> Indians had Taken him But his men this Day found him: and he Being so far Spent haveing no Sustinance that he Could not Speak But after he had Taken Something was able To Travel & is got on Board This Day we killd our hogg

27<sup>th</sup> Apr<sup>l</sup> 1745 Rainy weather a man was Bury'd but I know not who he was. Sent for y<sup>e</sup> Doc<sup>t</sup> To Some Sick People after Dinner he w<sup>th</sup> Other Gen<sup>l</sup> Came and y<sup>e</sup> Cap<sup>t</sup> with Several of us went on Board Col<sup>o</sup> Willard and when on Board Rec<sup>d</sup> Orders To go on Shoar w<sup>th</sup> the whol Company which we did and Divers Other Companys and Immediately after we were Imbody'd Rec<sup>d</sup> Orders To go on Board allso Rec<sup>d</sup> Orders To Carry y<sup>e</sup> first Orders we Rec<sup>d</sup> after we Came to Canso To y<sup>e</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> which Cap<sup>t</sup> Warner Performd att night went on Board Major Guilman and Rec<sup>d</sup> Pay for a Quarter of Pork we Sold to his Lieu<sup>t</sup> Rec<sup>d</sup> for y<sup>e</sup> same 0 = 8 = 3

Apr<sup>l</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 28<sup>th</sup> Sunday. Cloudy misty and foggy weather in the morning heard a Great Gun out att the Harbour: went To meeting on Board Col<sup>o</sup> Willard the Rev<sup>d</sup> m<sup>r</sup> Baulch Preached from 2 Timothy first Chap<sup>r</sup> and y<sup>e</sup> first Clause in y<sup>e</sup> 18 or Last Verse. The 121 Psalm was Sung m<sup>r</sup> Crocker preacht on Buring Island after Came On Board Rec<sup>d</sup> Orders For Cap<sup>t</sup> Warner to go on Board Col<sup>o</sup> Richmond att 3 of y<sup>e</sup> Clock and Carry the orders he Rec<sup>d</sup> Ap<sup>l</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 19<sup>th</sup> which Cap<sup>t</sup> Warner Perform'd

In y<sup>e</sup> afternoone Cap<sup>t</sup> Warner was att meeting On Board Col<sup>o</sup> Richmond and heard the Rev<sup>d</sup> m<sup>r</sup> Warlter<sup>1</sup> The Lieu<sup>t</sup> and I w<sup>th</sup> Some Others went on Board Col<sup>o</sup> Chandler and heard the Rev<sup>d</sup> m<sup>r</sup> Baulch from Mathew VIII 21 & 22<sup>d</sup> Versres Sung first y<sup>e</sup> 2 first Staves &  $\frac{1}{2}$  in y<sup>e</sup> 34 Psalm and  $\frac{1}{2}$  Stave in Doc<sup>t</sup> Wats's hymns M<sup>r</sup> Newmarch Preacht in y<sup>e</sup> afternoone on Burying Island from 1 Kings 20 Chap & 11 Verse The Perscatua Privateer Lying near us our People heard the Text which was from Acts 3 & 9<sup>th</sup>

29<sup>th</sup> Came To Sail for Cape Breton about 6 in y<sup>e</sup> morning wind att N W 100 and Odd Sail in Company: a Brisk Gale a While and then Calm till about Sunset and Then y<sup>e</sup> wind freshend up. Spy'd Several Whale &c Looks Like Settled weather: The wind in y<sup>e</sup> Evening att N N W Took up a Letter floating

<sup>1</sup> Nathaniel Walter (H. C. 1729), minister of the Second Parish in Roxbury, and chaplain of the Second Massachusetts Regiment.



30<sup>th</sup> about 10 Clock Came To anchor in Chapeau Rouge Bay and Ordered To Land y<sup>e</sup> men as Quick as Possible: But in y<sup>e</sup> morning as Soone as they Spy'd our fleet y<sup>e</sup> fir'd att all their Batterys Imediately on Anchoring Landed But before we Landed Saw an army Sally out of y<sup>e</sup> Town in order To Defeat us in Landing but our Privateers Play'd with Great Guns But our men y<sup>t</sup> first got on shore killd four frenchmen one a Lieu<sup>t</sup> and Took Captive One Col<sup>o</sup> & a Cap<sup>t</sup> & Three of our men wounded y<sup>e</sup> money &c Comitted to Cap<sup>t</sup> melvin Left five men on Board: and this Day killd and Took Captive that we know off 17 frenchmen Three of our men wounded But None killd y<sup>t</sup> we know off Took five Cows killd Three of them

*May y<sup>e</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> 1745* Breckfasted on milk where we Lay which was within Two miles of y<sup>e</sup> Citty of Louisburgh

Last night about Sunset I went on The Top of y<sup>e</sup> hill where we fir'd about 14 Shots att y<sup>e</sup> french and they fir'd from y<sup>e</sup> Citty Battery att us the Shot flew over our heads They fir'd Several Guns in y<sup>e</sup> Night Last night our watch Last night killd Several French men and Took Some Captive They Burned Several of their owne houses

*May y<sup>e</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> 1745* Several Horses killd By our men and Some Took alive a Great Number of Cattle killd and Taken by our men: The Gen<sup>l</sup> Came on Shore a Number of French Taken y<sup>e</sup> our men Some of our men went into an house and Plundred y<sup>e</sup> Same This Day The french Sunk Several of their owne Vessels and Burnt Some Their Boats Continually Passing as we Think To Carry off their Treasures: in y<sup>e</sup> afternoone an army of our men of about 500 went into y<sup>e</sup> woods 17 of our Company went with them Plundred Several houses: I Saw a french men Ly Dead y<sup>t</sup> was killd y<sup>e</sup> our watch Last night

*May y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>d</sup>* Our Army Returnd that went out yesterday with the following Success they went To a Village at y<sup>e</sup> head of a Cove & Burnt all y<sup>e</sup> Dwelling Houses & Waer Houses and a Vast Deal of Treasure Some Treasure they Brought home Took Two french men Several french men Taken this Day and Two french women and a Verry Handsom Child about 12 months old Several horses Taken This Day Took y<sup>e</sup> Grand Battery The french had Remov'd and Stopt all y<sup>e</sup> Tutchholes of their great guns and Cast their Powder into the water The Enemy in y<sup>e</sup> Town and Island Battery kept Throwing their Bums att our People in y<sup>e</sup> Grand Battery Surpriz'd in y<sup>e</sup> night By Several Shots in the night which we Supposed were from y<sup>e</sup> Enemy Imbody'd & Drawd up near The Generals Tent Rec<sup>d</sup> Orders To Remove about a mile further off from y<sup>e</sup> Town Least we Should be Dstroy'd by Bums or Shots out of The Town before night we Removed & Incamped between The Gen<sup>l</sup> and Col<sup>o</sup> Willards Camps in y<sup>e</sup> Night Surprizd by Several guns That was Shot att one of our Centrys and four Bullet holes mades in his Blankit



*May The 3<sup>d</sup> 1745* Several french men Taken Our men Put One of the Cannon in y<sup>e</sup> Grand Battery To Play and fird Several Shots att y<sup>e</sup> Citty walls y<sup>e</sup> Enemy keep Continually Firing with their Cannon Morter P<sup>ces</sup> &c: from y<sup>e</sup> Citty & Island Battery Our men keep Continually Plundering Several Horses Cows &c Brought in The mortar p<sup>ces</sup> Carriages &c Carry'd this Day and Planted against the Citty we are Informd that Comod<sup>e</sup> Warrin has Taken Two Storeships we are Informd y<sup>t</sup> One of our men fell on y<sup>e</sup> Rocks and was kill'd in the after noone those of our men y<sup>t</sup> were fixing y<sup>e</sup> Battery for our mortar p<sup>ces</sup> were Surprizd by the Enemys Sallying out of y<sup>e</sup> Town when the News Came about 500 of us marcht To y<sup>e</sup> Releif of our men and when we Came The Enemy had Retreated about 1 of the Clock at night Col<sup>o</sup> Willard Came To our Camp and Orderd us To Send 10 men with an officer To join w<sup>th</sup> others in Guarding y<sup>e</sup> Artillery Serg<sup>t</sup> Goodfrey & others sent we hear y<sup>t</sup> old [Captain] morepang is in y<sup>e</sup> woods w<sup>th</sup> a Guard of Thirty men & he is wounded

*May y<sup>e</sup> 4<sup>th</sup>* Ordered To muster on y<sup>e</sup> hill at 8 o'clock in y<sup>e</sup> morning mustered w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> whole Batalian Ordered Cap<sup>t</sup> Warner To Take 6 men out of every Company in Col<sup>o</sup> Willards Regim<sup>t</sup> To Guard y<sup>e</sup> People Sent To Carry Powd<sup>r</sup> to y<sup>e</sup> Grand Battery 6 of our Company Ordered To go To y<sup>e</sup> Guard of y<sup>e</sup> Artillery in the afternoone Our men from the Grand Battery fir'd 92 od Cannon and the Enemy in the meane Time fir'd Two Bums about y<sup>e</sup> middle of y<sup>e</sup> afternoone Our mortar P<sup>ces</sup> Began To Play flung Sume Bums into y<sup>e</sup> Citty One french man Taken this Day not One of our men killd that I know off Several more Captives Taken fird from the Grand Battery this Day 91 in y<sup>e</sup> night 15 of our men Sent To The Artilliry I gave a Receipt for 2 barrels Bread & one of pork

*may y<sup>e</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> Sunday* I with 5 more went To the Artillery To y<sup>e</sup> Releif of our men while I was there our men fird Several Bums 2 went Direct into y<sup>e</sup> Citty The Enemy fird att us But did not hurt any of us Our men from y<sup>e</sup> Grand Battery Began before night to fire To the Citty y<sup>e</sup> Enēy from y<sup>e</sup> Island Battery flung their Bums But they Cheifly Broke in the air: one of y<sup>e</sup> Cannon in our Battery Broke and wounded y<sup>e</sup> Gunner and 4 men more Several Captives Taken this Day They Inform us That morepang headed the army y<sup>t</sup> Came against us at Landing and was Shot Thro' y<sup>e</sup> Thigh and Thirty men Took into y<sup>e</sup> woods and Tarry'd with him Till he Died | But he is not Dead yet

One of y<sup>e</sup> Gen<sup>ls</sup> men Died who went into an house To plunder and killd himself with Drink Eleven Captives Taken Some men Some women Two frenchmen killd Our men Came upon them in the woods where they had Carryd their Goods out of y<sup>e</sup> Citty our men Inform us that their is goods Sufficient To Load 2 Vessels Besides Two Bags of gold They Left above 20 men To Guard the Goods and<sup>e</sup>



may y<sup>e</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> In y<sup>e</sup> morning mustered & Sent 15 men To y<sup>e</sup> Artillery N B when we Saild from Canso part of our fleet went To S<sup>t</sup> Peters & S<sup>t</sup> Johns Last Night they Came To us & Informd us that they had Taken S<sup>t</sup> Peters The People Cheifly fled and made their Escape the Rest they Took Captive They Loaded all their Vessels and Then Burned the Buildings and they Burn'd 1000 Bushels of wheat in One house Cap<sup>t</sup> Jaquis was Killd & one more The man that was wounded the 23<sup>d</sup> of Ap<sup>l</sup> Dead. Several french killd att S<sup>t</sup> Peters

Several Captives Taken &c we heard Several Guns in y<sup>e</sup> Town

May y<sup>e</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> in the morning news Came To y<sup>e</sup> Camps y<sup>e</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Enemy had Issued out of y<sup>e</sup> Town y<sup>e</sup> Army Rallyd but when we Came y<sup>e</sup> Enemy had Retreated when we Returned I went To y<sup>e</sup> Co<sup>m</sup>missary Winslow and got One hogshead of Bread weighed 3-2<sup>c</sup> 0<sup>q</sup> 10<sup>lb</sup>

One Barrel of pork

I gave a Receipt for y<sup>e</sup> Same in y<sup>e</sup> afternoone I went w<sup>th</sup> Some Others To y<sup>e</sup> Head of y<sup>e</sup> Bay on Board our Transport: This Day we Sent a Flag of Truce But the Enemy Refuse Delivering y<sup>e</sup> Citty but by the Point of y<sup>e</sup> Sword The Cannon Bums Cohorns &c Continually Roaring on Boath Sides Women and Children heard to Scream and Cry out in y<sup>e</sup> Citty when our Bums Came amongst them Yesterday Co<sup>m</sup>odore Warrin Came on Shore and offer'd us 600 men well Disciplind To Join us in Scaleing y<sup>e</sup> walls: he was Pleasd To tell us y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Day we Entred the Citty of Luisburgh he would Expend on y<sup>e</sup> Land army 500 and on y<sup>e</sup> Sea forces 500 more out of his owne Estate: Took a Small Town and 25 french Captives: Cap<sup>t</sup> Warner Taken Sick

8<sup>th</sup> Wrote home mustered in the Forenoone Two of our men Listed To go att night To help Take y<sup>e</sup> Island Battery I gave a Receipt to M<sup>r</sup> Winslow for 6 gallons of Rhum

9<sup>th</sup> in y<sup>e</sup> afternoone y<sup>e</sup> Enemy Came out of y<sup>e</sup> Citty and Ingaged with our men wounded Three of our men But our men Proved too hard for the Enemy and Drove them into y<sup>e</sup> Citty

May y<sup>e</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> 1745 Serg<sup>t</sup> Willson and I went into Several houses: the Cannon Bums & Cohorns Continually Roaring on Both Sides Three of our men wounded att y<sup>e</sup> Green hill By a Cannon Ball One mans Leg Broke by an Axidental Shot in the afternoone Beat To arms in Order To Scale y<sup>e</sup> Citty Walls: The army mustered But fearing the Enemy was Sensable of the Attack: Did not Proceed: the Three of our men that was wound<sup>d</sup> with a Cannon Ball One Both Legs Cut of One Lost p<sup>t</sup> of thigh Leg and all One Lost one Arm y<sup>e</sup> man y<sup>t</sup> Lost both Legs Died in a Short Time One man wounded by his Serg<sup>t</sup> Axidentally 6 inches of the main Bone of his Leg Carry'd away it is



Thought by the Doctor he will not Recover. One of our Company viz: Ephraim Proctor had his Gun Cut in Two by a Cannon Ball: The Cannons &c Roaring all Day

*May y<sup>e</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> 1745* In y<sup>e</sup> morning I went To Commissary Winslow and gave a Receipt for 5:½ gallons Rum. Last night 19 of our men Killd by the Indians Twenty five french Captives Brought in this Day by our men Some men Some Women Some Children The Cannon Roaring all Day the Cheif of y<sup>e</sup> Bums fird by the Enemy this Day Broke in the Air.

N B there was 21 or 22 killd Eleven of them was Taken and after was killd Scalped and Chopt and Stab'd & Prodigiously mangled our men Bury'd y<sup>e</sup> Bodys of 17

*May y<sup>e</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> 1745* a Verry Cold night Last Night Snow'd This Day Exceeding Cold Snow'd Some I Gave Commissary Winslow a Receipt for 6 gallons of Rhum and One Bushel of peas Seventeen of y<sup>e</sup> men killd yesterday Buried To Day Two Villages Burnt & our men with all y<sup>e</sup> Goods &c:

*May y<sup>e</sup> 12<sup>th</sup> Sunday:* Somewhat Cold and windy: in y<sup>e</sup> afternoone went To meeting heard y<sup>e</sup> Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Baulch from these words & thou art weigh'd in y<sup>e</sup> Ballances & found wanting we were Exhorted to be allways Ready allways To have acc<sup>ts</sup> even the Bums Cannons &c Continually Roaring night and Day

*13<sup>th</sup> monday:* Two Guns att y<sup>e</sup> Fa Sheene [Fascine] Battery Burst five men wound<sup>d</sup> one his Leg Carry'd away &c: I was Taken w<sup>th</sup> Fever and flux a french Snow Came in above 100 Cannon fird in ab<sup>t</sup> half an hour

*14 Tuesday* Not any Thing Remark<sup>bl</sup> The Cannon Continually Roaring a Verry Cold Boisterous Day

*15 Wensday* above 300 Cannon fird one man wounded by a Bum One of our Cannon almost spoilt By a Cannon Ball sent  $\Psi$  y<sup>e</sup> En<sup>r</sup> and Struck her in y<sup>e</sup> muzzle. one man killd Cap<sup>t</sup> Hale of Newbury Dead Occasioned by a wound Rec<sup>d</sup> by a Bum

*16 Thursday* The Cannon &c Continually Roaring Remov'd our Tent about ½ mile nearer y<sup>e</sup> Citty Remov'd Sever<sup>l</sup> of our men To y<sup>e</sup> Hospital Isaac Kent Jon<sup>s</sup> Lakin<sup>1</sup> & Stephen Barron<sup>2</sup> Came on Shore y<sup>e</sup> man Died y<sup>t</sup> was wounded w<sup>th</sup> a Bum Serg<sup>t</sup> Woods Put in Irons and Confind all nigt I Took working Phyuick

*17 Fryday* we had about 50 men Building a Battery near y<sup>e</sup> Light house and 100 french Came upon them and killd one of Col<sup>o</sup> Gorehams

<sup>1</sup> Jonathan Lakin was a Groton soldier, born on April 28, 1719, and a kinsman of Lieutenant Bradstreet through his wife, who was a Lakin. He died at Louisburg on September 1, 1745, where the diarist watched with him to the last.

<sup>2</sup> Stephen Barron also was a Groton soldier, and is mentioned several times in these pages.



Indians our men Boldly fac'd them and wounded their Cap<sup>t</sup> and Took him they Crossed y<sup>e</sup> water in y<sup>e</sup> night But our men got their Canoes and keep y<sup>e</sup> Ground Several Rec<sup>d</sup> Letters from their wives but I Think I Did not Receive any

18 *Saturday*. The fasheene [fascine] Batt<sup>e</sup> near viz<sup>t</sup> within 40 Rods of y<sup>e</sup> west Gate and Divers 42 pound<sup>rs</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> were brought from the Grand Batt<sup>e</sup> mounted y<sup>e</sup> Began to Play Beat Down y<sup>e</sup> Gate and Draw Bridge our men get under y<sup>e</sup> walls & when ever y<sup>e</sup> Enemy Look over they fire them Down: Cap<sup>t</sup> Peirce<sup>1</sup> killd this Day by a Cannon Ball Thr<sup>o</sup> his Bowels he Livd a Qu<sup>r</sup> of an hour and then Died his Death is Greatly Lamented Severel 5 killd this Day I had y<sup>e</sup> fever all Day

We have Thirty Sick in our Com<sup>y</sup>

19 *Sabbath* Above 500 Cannon fird this Day Several men killd Several wound<sup>d</sup> Some killd by Splitting of a Cannon Some Burnt Badly by a barrel of Powders Catching fire.

in y<sup>e</sup> after noone a french man of war Appeard a 64 gun Ship Co<sup>m</sup>odore Warrin with his Ships went out and met her they were heard by us To fight y<sup>e</sup> Bigger part of y<sup>e</sup> night we Saw the first of it a Bad fever all Day

20<sup>th</sup> Nothing Remarkable but y<sup>e</sup> Seige Still Continues: I had an Exceeding ill Day

21 Cap<sup>t</sup> Tyng Came in and Brought the Joyfull Tydings that y<sup>e</sup> Co<sup>m</sup>odore had Taken the french man of war without y<sup>e</sup> Loss of a man: and that the Co<sup>m</sup>odore had fitted her out and they were in Pursuit of y<sup>e</sup> Rest of the French fleet: Some French and Indians Spy'd Driving of Cattle our men are gone in Pursuit Some of our men Came in with Ten French Captives and they Inform us that y<sup>e</sup> Enemy had Dugg up the Bodys of y<sup>e</sup> 17 persons Bury'd the Tenth of this Instant and Burnt them: Towards Night Notice being given their was Three Huzzas att y<sup>e</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> Tent Three att each of y<sup>e</sup> fashines Three att y<sup>e</sup> Grand Battery and Co<sup>m</sup>odore Warrin att y<sup>e</sup> Same Time Came in the Prize man of war into the mouth of Louisburg Harbur under french Colours and then Hoisted English Colours above y<sup>e</sup> french and gave Three Huzzas

22 This Day Serg<sup>t</sup> James Carley Died and a 60 gun Ship Came in and jion'd our fleet w<sup>ch</sup> was verry Rejoycing

The man of war Taken y<sup>e</sup> 21 instant had 4 months Provision for y<sup>e</sup> City of Louisburg 300 Souldiers 1000 Barrels of Powd<sup>r</sup> 20 Brass Cannon Riggig for a 70 gun Ship that is Building att Canady and Ord<sup>rs</sup> were when ever their forces were got Together To Settle Canso and then Take Port Royal and Drive y<sup>e</sup> Eastward Parts as far as Perscatua

<sup>1</sup> Joshua Pierce, the senior captain of the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, in which Lieutenant Bradstreet was serving.



23<sup>d</sup> This Day The Cap<sup>t</sup> and I were So well we went as far as Col<sup>o</sup> Mooers and Cap<sup>t</sup> Easmans

It is Thought <sup>th</sup> the Cap<sup>t</sup> that the L<sup>t</sup> is Become a Right Tippler

24 The People Return'd y<sup>t</sup> went Last Night To y<sup>e</sup> Attack of the Island Battery This is y<sup>e</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> attempt of y<sup>t</sup> Nature To no Purpose firing off att Sea this day The french Cap<sup>t</sup> Died this Day that was wounded & Taken y<sup>e</sup> 17 Day he offered Ten Thousand Pounds for a fryar To Pardon his Sins before he died and I would have done it my Self as well as any fryar or Priest Living for  $\frac{1}{2}$  y<sup>e</sup> money This Day went To Cap<sup>t</sup> Stevens and Drink't New England Cyder and Eat Toast & Cyder Exceeding Cold I was Taken w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Bloody flux

25<sup>th</sup> Pleasent Day the woods got on fire which had Like To have Distroyd many Tents The Cannon Play Briskly on our Side But But [*sic*] few from the Enemy

Cap<sup>t</sup> Melvin with a Comp<sup>y</sup> went a Scouting after Indians at Night. Returnd with y<sup>e</sup> foll<sup>s</sup> Success They Came on a Camp of Six french men they killd One Took 3 Captive one of w<sup>ch</sup> was wound<sup>d</sup> They had Some Cloaths Catridge boxes and other accutremments that they had Taken from our men that were Killd y<sup>e</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> of this Instant one that was Taken Informs us That he was a Serv<sup>t</sup> belongd To a Town not far from us and his master about 6 Days ago Turn'd him out To Look for his owne Sustinance haveing nothing of his owne To Support him

W<sup>m</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup> Drunk

26 *Sunday* a Pleasent Day in y<sup>e</sup> forenoone M<sup>r</sup> Balch Preacht from y<sup>e</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> verse of y<sup>e</sup> Epistle of Jude Sung y<sup>e</sup> 2 Last Stanzies &  $\frac{1}{2}$  in y<sup>e</sup> 118 ps. in y<sup>e</sup> afternoon Preacht from Prov: 12 26: Sung 2 Last Stanzies &  $\frac{1}{2}$  in y<sup>e</sup> 11 Ps: y<sup>e</sup> men of war all Came along in a Line of Battle The men y<sup>t</sup> were Inlisted went in Order To attack the Island Battery in the morning a Comp<sup>y</sup> of about 150 went a Scouting after Indians 290 went To y<sup>e</sup> attack of y<sup>e</sup> Island Battery Cap<sup>t</sup> melvin headed the above Scout

27 *monday* in the morning we had the malencolly news of the overthrow of our men that went Last night To y<sup>e</sup> attack of the Island Battery when they Came they found y<sup>e</sup> Enemy Prepard for their Coming alltho it was Between 12 & 1 at night w<sup>ch</sup> gives Cause To think y<sup>e</sup> Enemy were Appriz'd of their Comeing the Enemy playd with Cannon upon the Boates which Distroyd Several Boates and Left the men floating on the water Several Boates Landed their men But y<sup>e</sup> Enemy being Prepard Slew them at a Strange Rate Some of our men after they fir'd all their Catridges Retreated got into their Boates and made their Escape but Some were killd after they had got into y<sup>t</sup> Boates Some Boates Stove against y<sup>e</sup> Rocks Some run a Drift Some of our men fought manfully Till about Sunrise and it is generally Thought their was 150 of our men Lost att y<sup>e</sup> Least pray g<sup>d</sup> Sanctify



this heavy frown of his Providence To us all Cap<sup>t</sup> Noble and Company Came in this Day with 9 french Captives they had Taken and found One of our men they had Taken Some time ago Lying Dead verry much Cut and mangled he was but Just Dead the Enemy had murdered him: and by Examination we are Inform<sup>d</sup> that y<sup>e</sup> En<sup>e</sup> were 8 Dayes in killing one of our men and when he was Dead Obligd One of our men to eat a part of him

28 *Tuesday* Foggy a Great Part of the Day our Cañon Play Briskly One of our men had the end of his yard Shot off. y<sup>e</sup>. Bloody flux Still Continues

29<sup>th</sup> *Wensday* a miserable Election <sup>1</sup>: But y<sup>e</sup> Pleasantist Day we have had Since we Left N: England The Cannon &c play verry Briskly But we have this Day y<sup>e</sup> malencholly news of y<sup>e</sup> Loss of Several of our men their was 400 of them in the woods They Came upon 100 french & 80 Indians they had Several Shallops Loaded with fresh Beef and they Intended Last Night to have Brought it Down to y<sup>e</sup> Citty But our men Came upon them and they fought 6 hours and killd Several viz<sup>t</sup> 6 or Eight of our men Two Cap<sup>tns</sup> and in all their is 30 killd and wounded Several mortally wounded they Rcov<sup>d</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Bodies of 12 french men & Saw where y<sup>e</sup> Indians had Drag'd away their Dead Took One frenchman

30<sup>th</sup> *Thursday* Foggy Cloudy &c: This Day our men fird Briskly & Cut Down y<sup>e</sup> french flag The Coñodore Sent Two Letters To y<sup>e</sup> General I went Down To y<sup>e</sup> water Side and bought a fresh Cod w<sup>ch</sup> made a fine Supper and Breckfast: The Bloody flux Left me One of our french Captives Inform us that The french & Indians are forming into a Body To Come upon us: Several Bums This Day hove into y<sup>e</sup> Citty Two of their Ambosheres Beat Down The Enemy keep Continually Digging within y<sup>e</sup> walls att Night Isaac Kent went upon the Grand Guard which is y<sup>e</sup> first Duty he has Done Col<sup>o</sup> Chandler Sent To me for an Acc<sup>t</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> Number of the Sick in our Company which was 23 and the N<sup>o</sup> on Duty which was 4 at y<sup>e</sup>. furthestmost fasheene

31 *Fryday* Foggy in y<sup>e</sup> morning I gave Col<sup>o</sup> Chandler an attested acc<sup>t</sup> of the Sick in our Company which was 19 The Number on Duty 2 One att y<sup>e</sup> fasheene One with Cap<sup>t</sup> Melvin going on a Scoute with him after Indians Cap<sup>t</sup> Melvin Defers going till tomorrow morning Ten Captives Brought in 7 men and Three women They had eat no Bread for Ten Days They Inform us that there was 32 French & Indians killd in y<sup>e</sup> Ingagement The 28<sup>th</sup> Instant and 40 wounded Our People found 12 Guns on the Ground where the Ingagement was: they Likewise Inform us that Their was 6 of their men killd in y<sup>e</sup> Ingagement. with Col<sup>o</sup> Gorham the 17<sup>th</sup> Instant This Day made an

<sup>1</sup> Referring to Election Day at home in Massachusetts, which fell on the last Wednesday of May.



Apprizal of the Effects Serg<sup>t</sup> James Carley Died Seizd off. an Irish man Taken this Day it is Thot he had bin in y<sup>e</sup> Citty he Belongs To One of our Companys and it is Thot he has Practis'd going into y<sup>e</sup> Citty every Oppertunity Since he has bin here he is now in Irons

*June y<sup>e</sup> 1 1745 Saturday* Foggy Cloudy Thick weather a Vessel Came that was Sent by y<sup>e</sup> General To Port Royal but when they Came to y<sup>e</sup> Narrows the Indians fir'd att them above 200 Shots and 9 Canoes Came off So that they were Oblig'd To Run: a Ship and Snow Taken by our men of war Cap<sup>t</sup> Melvin went out with a Company on a Scout 3 of our Company with him The Cap<sup>t</sup> and I went To Cap<sup>t</sup> Easmans House which is within Musket Shot of y<sup>e</sup> Citty we Tarry'd all night

*2<sup>d</sup> Sunday* Cloudy we went To Several Houses then Returnd To Cap<sup>t</sup> Easmans and he went with us and we went into I Beleive above 20 Houses Then we went To the Grand Battery and heard a Sermon from Amos 4-12 Those words Prepare To Meet thy god O Israel The Grand Battery is the Strongest Place that ever my eyes Beheld Stephen Barron Drunk Strawberrys full in y<sup>e</sup> Blow A Briganteen Taken by our men of war

*3 Monday* Rainy Cloudy &c in the morning then Pleasent weather Cap<sup>t</sup> Dunaheew Brought a mortar and 2 Beds for y<sup>e</sup> same from Boston at night y<sup>e</sup> mortar and One bed were Carry'd To Cap<sup>t</sup> Easmans fasheene Battery: a Sloop from Canada Loaded with Provisions had Like To have got into y<sup>e</sup> Harbur But one of our Vessels Came So hard after her that She Run a Shore near y<sup>e</sup> Light house and y<sup>e</sup> men got on Shore w<sup>th</sup> their arms and fir'd att our men when they was getting off y<sup>e</sup> Vessel but To no porpose our men got off y<sup>e</sup> Vessel Safe: and Brought her in the Others are gone in Pursuit of the Enemy wrote home

*4 Tuesday* Fine weather as Soone as Day Light Appear'd we were Surpriz'd by Several Vallyes of Small Arms Down att y<sup>e</sup> Citty but it Prov'd To be our owne men Shott Two Vallyes & the Enemy One Two Vessels Taken this Day by our Shipping:

Cap<sup>t</sup> Melvin Returnd with following Success: They killd Two french men and Brought in Seventeen Captives I went To y<sup>e</sup> Co<sup>m</sup>missarys and gave a Receipt for a Barrel of pork and 80 weight of Bread this Day our men Began To fire hot Bullets To the Citty. their was Letters on Board the french Sloop y<sup>t</sup> Came from Canada y<sup>t</sup> was Taken yesterday That gave an Acc<sup>t</sup> that their was 1000 french and Indians gone To Attack Anapolis and Cap<sup>t</sup> Rouse Cap<sup>t</sup> Tyng Cap<sup>t</sup> Snelling are gone from us To their assistance Last night a french man Came out of y<sup>e</sup> Citty & Deliv<sup>d</sup> himself To our men and Upon Examination he Declares that their is 106 of our men y<sup>t</sup> was Lost att y<sup>e</sup> Island Battery Prisoners in y<sup>e</sup> Citty & that their is about 800 fighting men in the Citty and that their is Divers in the Citty would be Glad To Del<sup>v</sup> themselves to our men if they knew they should have Quarter



5 *Wensday* fine weather Till Towards night and att night Rain<sup>d</sup> This Day Came in a Small Sloop from Canso and Inform us that on the 25<sup>th</sup> of may 800 french and Indians Came from Anappolis To y<sup>e</sup> Assistance of Cape Breton att night I went Cap<sup>t</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> Grand guard with 19 men Three of y<sup>e</sup> men being found asleep on y<sup>e</sup> gaurd we Took their guns

[ *Two pages of the Diary here gone.* ]

[ *June 8* ] . . . Ship and y<sup>e</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup> Knowing the Hand writeing were Exceeding Sorrowfull and he heard Divers of Souldiers and Comon Sort of people Say we are gone: the men women and Children followed him in Drovers: he Saw 360 Souldiers on the Parade in arms he Likewise Informs us that above 100 of our men y<sup>t</sup> were att y<sup>e</sup> Island Battery were Prisoners in y<sup>e</sup> Citty and that their is no Such thing as Scaleing y<sup>e</sup> walls But gives Great Incouragement Concerning our Takeing the place if we have a Stock of Powder

In y<sup>e</sup> morning the French fird out of their Barracks verry fast a man was Rideing y<sup>e</sup> Road and Had his heel Taken away by a Cannon Ball and the horses Guts Lett out

9<sup>th</sup> *Sunday* Rain'd in the morning I watched  $\frac{1}{2}$  y<sup>e</sup> night Last night The Enemy Cast Three Bums att our People but Did not hurt any of our men: Last night Two Zwits [Swiss] Came out of the Citty with their arms and Delivered themselves To our men and they Inform us that yesterday One of their Souldiers had a Design To have Disserted and Come to us and had a Letter from One of our men that is a Prisoner in y<sup>e</sup> Citty To Bring to his friends But he being Discovered they Hanged him Directly they Likewise Inform us that the Enemy have but 150 barrels of Powder: they Inform'd Likewise that many in the Citty would be Glad To Come Out and Deliver themselves to us: they Likewise Inform us when we Came they had 600 Sould<sup>r</sup>s when we Came and now they had but about 500 they Says that if our Bumaneer had held On Casting his Bums into y<sup>e</sup> Citty a Fryday and they att Major Titcoms Battery had fird Briskly he Beleives they would have Delivered up the Citty in about an hour more This Day we Carry'd Casks from the Old Stores to wall in Our Citty Occasioned by News from y<sup>e</sup> Zwits That their was an Army of french and Indians Comeing upon us a Verry Cold Day this Day. they y<sup>e</sup> Zwits Inform us That had all our Boates Landed att y<sup>e</sup> Island Battery they would Surrend<sup>r</sup>d them Selves But Seeing Some of our Boates Retreat Incouraged the Enemy It is Thought our men of war are in an Ingagement The Zwits Inform us that they in the Citty had not had their Cloaths off Since we Came

*June 10<sup>th</sup> monday* fair weather Early in the morning Cap<sup>t</sup> Warner Cap<sup>t</sup> Willard Clerk Patterson & I went Down to y<sup>e</sup> Grand Battery and Major Titcoms Battery and into Sundry Houses we went into the



Towers in the Grand Battery Saw Several Beautifull women Taken Some Time ago: wee went above the Grand Battery To the Village That our men Burnt The first Day of may a man Cut in Two by a Cannon Ball att y<sup>e</sup> Light house Battery and another wounded Yesterday a fifty Gun Ship Came & Joind our men of war they Brought with them a french Privateer they had Taken and Three Dayes ago they parted with Two 60 gun Ships Comeing To our Assistance Two men wounded by a Small Shott att y<sup>e</sup> fasciene Battery next y<sup>e</sup> wall went up the Bay and Got a boat and 2 beds we found The Strawberryys full in the Blow

June 11<sup>th</sup> fair weather: & Coronation Day in the morning The whole Batalia was Calld by the Beat of y<sup>e</sup> Drums To prayers att Twelve we were Rally'd by the Beat of y<sup>e</sup> Drums and Excercised and Drank the Kings health the Gen<sup>l</sup> went on Board the Comodore before night Return'd att night all Rally'd by y<sup>e</sup> Beat of y<sup>e</sup> Drums To Prayers: Comeing Back from pray<sup>rs</sup> Saw men Burying a Young man.

June y<sup>e</sup> 12<sup>th</sup> fine weather Col<sup>l</sup> Willard Sent for me and Ordered me to go w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Adjatant Hobart To y<sup>e</sup> Advance Battery and To y<sup>e</sup> Several Cap<sup>tns</sup> there and Take an Account of all y<sup>e</sup> able Bodyd men that were there and Besides The Sick & wounded we found Belonging to Col<sup>l</sup> Willards Regim<sup>t</sup> 158 we were Setting Divers of us By Cap<sup>t</sup> Easmans fire I was writeing and there Came a Cannon Ball and Struck y<sup>e</sup> Chimney and made y<sup>e</sup> fire and Soot Fly att a Strange Rate Adjatant Hobart<sup>1</sup> got up & Run. A man wounded by a Bum this Day y<sup>e</sup> flesh of his Buttock Carryd away

[June] 13 I Lay att Cap<sup>t</sup> Easmans in y<sup>e</sup> morning Our Bumaneer Cast Three Bums into or Near the Ambzciers Belonging To y<sup>e</sup> Enemy after Breckfast we went into our Advance Battery which is within about 30 Rods of y<sup>e</sup> Citty and The Enemy fird with Small Arms. The Bullets flew on Every Side: I had a verry fair Shot att One of y<sup>e</sup> Enemy: in the afternoone L<sup>t</sup> Webster Came with us To cur Camps: Three men of war viz<sup>t</sup> 2 60 Guns and One 40 Gun Ship Came and Joind our fleet they Took Three Ships and Brought in w<sup>th</sup> them Removed our Tent this Day Within our walls: the Enemy fird from their Barracks with small arms: the mortar Remov<sup>d</sup> To y<sup>e</sup> Light House in Order To Play upon y<sup>e</sup> Island Battery

14 fine weather L<sup>t</sup> webster with Some of our Company went afishing Catchced a fine parcel of fish a man Died that was wounded By a shot from y<sup>e</sup> Enemy Before Night went Down Towards y<sup>e</sup> Citty To Cap<sup>t</sup> Easmans and A Switzer Came Back w<sup>th</sup> me: Three of our men went on Board one of the men of war 5 Zwits in a Shallaway Disserted and went on Board Our Comodore

<sup>1</sup> Jonathan Hobart, a Groton soldier, was the adjutant of the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment. For a reference to him, see the introduction to this journal.



*The 15<sup>th</sup> Day.* our Bumaneer Cast from y<sup>e</sup> Light House 8 Bums into y<sup>e</sup> Island Battery y<sup>e</sup> People viz<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Enemy Run out of y<sup>e</sup> Battery into y<sup>e</sup> water up to their middles: The Enemy in y<sup>e</sup> Citty were Drawd into a Body and our People from Titcoms Battery fird 5 42 Pounders and Cut Down Two Ranks of y<sup>e</sup> Enemy

15 Went in y<sup>e</sup> morning To y<sup>e</sup> Advance Battery and Returnd before noone On the Return the whole Army Drawd into a Batalia the Comodore and Gen<sup>l</sup> Came and Veiw'd us & the Comodore made a Speech and Told us we Could not Take y<sup>e</sup> Citty with y<sup>e</sup> Land forces neither Could he w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Sea forces without y<sup>e</sup> assistance of each Other and Advised us To Join and y<sup>e</sup> first Easterly wind he would Come in by Sea and we by Land and Try it out: Before Sun Set a Flag of Truce Came out of y<sup>e</sup> Citty Last night The Enemy Cast 45 Bums att our People But To no Porpose The Flag of Truce Came with a Request in Writeing for a Cessation of arms Till they might hold a Council of War for they s<sup>d</sup> the English Play'd So Smart that they Could not hold a Council y<sup>e</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> and Admiral gave them Till To morrow morning 7 or 8 oClock

16 *Sunday*: Cloudy Foggy weather After Prayers The flag of Truce Came out of the Citty about 12 of y<sup>e</sup> Clock the flag of Truce Returnd after they had agreed on y<sup>e</sup> following Articles viz if y<sup>e</sup> Enemy would Surrender up y<sup>e</sup> Citty To give them their Goods and To furnish them with Vessels To Carry Them to Old France and in Case they Comply'd they were to Send Hostages by Six oClock in the after noone they ask Liberty To Settle on this Island or Canady or Some of the Adjacent Islands But it was not Granted and in Case they Do not Comply The fleet To go in by Sea and all our forces by Land Immediatly & To have a fair Tryal The Gen<sup>l</sup> went off Crying: Before night A Gen<sup>l</sup> Came out of y<sup>e</sup> Citty and Deliv<sup>d</sup> himself as a Hostage & The Citty To be Deliv<sup>d</sup> on y<sup>e</sup> morrow

*June 17<sup>th</sup> monday* Cloudy in the fore part of y<sup>e</sup> Day in the Latter part Raind: in the morning after prayers Rally'd &c Rallyd a Second Time and then Several Regim<sup>ts</sup> with y<sup>e</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> L<sup>t</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> Brigadeers &c Advanced Towards the Citty To Take Possession

N B: Admiral Warrin went into the Harbour with all his Ships in y<sup>e</sup> morning and Saluted y<sup>e</sup> Citty By firing our People Took Possession of the Island Battery Last Night

When our Army Marcht To y<sup>e</sup> Citty the Colours were flying the Drums Beating Trumpets Sounding Flutes & Vials Playing Col<sup>l</sup> Bradstreet<sup>1</sup> att y<sup>e</sup> Head of the Army The Gen<sup>l</sup> L<sup>t</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> and Gentry in y<sup>e</sup> Rear. y<sup>e</sup> French men and women & Children on y<sup>e</sup> Parade they Lookt verry sorrowfull I went into y<sup>e</sup> Citty and then Retreated and Came Back To our old Citty: [*Two pages are here gone.*]

<sup>1</sup> Colonel Bradstreet was an Englishman by birth, but probably not akin to the diarist.



20 *Thursday* Rainny Cloudy and foggy weather W<sup>m</sup> Thomas was Drunk I went allround y<sup>e</sup> Citty walls and Saw all y<sup>e</sup> Cannon Bum Morters &c

21 *Fryday* Cloudy Rainny & Foggy weather Remov'd our Sick To an house near y<sup>e</sup> Citty & Two men To nurse them

22 *Saturday* Rainny Cloudy & foggy weather Eighteen French men made their Escape out of y<sup>e</sup> Citty Cap<sup>t</sup> Warner Cap<sup>t</sup> Willard Clerk Patterson and I went into y<sup>e</sup> Barracks or Cittydal and when we were in y<sup>e</sup> Chappel there was a man aloft and y<sup>e</sup> upper part Being verry much Broke by our Cannon Balls it gave way & and [*sic*] a Cannon Ball with Boards Came Down and had Like To have Struck Clerk Patterson & my Self and the man hung by his arms By a Joyce

23<sup>d</sup> *Sunday* Rainny Cloudy & foggy weather The 18 french men that made their Escape yesterday Brought in with their arms Snap-Sacks Provision &c and were Comitted To Prison M<sup>r</sup> Moody<sup>1</sup> Preacht in the forenoone att y<sup>e</sup> Camps from Prov : 8 : 6 M<sup>r</sup> Langdall Preacht in the afternoone from Heb: 3 : 13 The Artillery Removd from y<sup>e</sup> fasciene Batterys

24<sup>th</sup> *Monday* Rainny Cloudy & Foggy weather Cap<sup>t</sup> Rouse Came in but Did not know y<sup>e</sup> place was Taken till he Sent his Boates on Shore att y<sup>e</sup> Camps

25<sup>th</sup> *Tuesday* Rainny Foggy & Cloudy weather Cap<sup>t</sup> Rouse Came into Louisbourg and Brought 2 Bum Morters and 250 Cannon :

26<sup>th</sup> *Wensday* fine weather :

27<sup>th</sup> *Thursday* Cloudy Foggy & Rain'd Exceeding hard Some Time we Remov'd Down To y<sup>e</sup> Houses

28<sup>th</sup> *Fryday* Foggy &c Oliver Green<sup>2</sup> Died and was Buried Five mareens was whipt I wrote home

29<sup>th</sup> *Saturday* Wet weather : I went into The Citty

30<sup>th</sup> *Sunday* M<sup>r</sup> Moody Preacht att y<sup>e</sup> Chappel in y<sup>e</sup> fore Part of the Day and m<sup>r</sup> Crocker in the after part in y<sup>e</sup> fore part I wrote To my wife in y<sup>e</sup> after part went To meeting the Text was Psalm 56 : 12.

*July 1 monday* Fair weather

*July 2<sup>d</sup> Tuesday* Cloudy &c : A Comp<sup>y</sup> Came in and Some of them Came to our house before they knew y<sup>e</sup> place was Taken I went into y<sup>e</sup> Citty with them

3 *Wensday* : a man of war Came in w<sup>th</sup> 200 Souldiers To Carry To Annapolis To Release our men Sent there Last Summer. Yesterday

<sup>1</sup> Samuel Moody (H. C. 1697), minister of York, Maine.

<sup>2</sup> A Groton soldier. According to "The New-England Historical & Genealogical Register" (XXV. 266) for July, 1871, he was a private in Captain Jonathan Smith's company in the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment (Colonel Joseph Dwight). Judging from the familiar names, there were other soldiers from Groton and neighborhood, who belonged in that company.



W<sup>m</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup> being in y<sup>e</sup> Citty in Drink and Threatened a woman that he would knock her Down if She would not give him Liq<sup>r</sup> he was Put under a guard and kept all night in the morning brought Before Col<sup>o</sup> Willard and Ordered into y<sup>e</sup> Citty To be Tryed by a Court martial  
Several Vessels went out Some for france with Transports & Some to New England

*July 4<sup>th</sup> Thursday* Several Vessels went out Some for France with Transports &c: I went a Strawbering

*July 5<sup>th</sup> Fryday* a wild Cow and Calf Came out of y<sup>e</sup> woods Several went in Pursuit I went Till I was Out of Breath and then Returned: Cop<sup>l</sup> Lakin Ordered Stephen Barron To Guard y<sup>e</sup> Arms and he Told him To Kiss his ass for which he was Ordered To Ride the Pickets an hour

the men That went after y<sup>e</sup> Cow Return'd and Brought y<sup>e</sup> Cow but Lost y<sup>e</sup> Calf Col<sup>o</sup> Choate Came from New England with Two Companys of men

*July 6<sup>th</sup> 1745* Fine Growing weather In y<sup>e</sup> Morning Several of us went in Pursuit of y<sup>e</sup> Calf y<sup>t</sup> Belonged to y<sup>e</sup> Cow y<sup>t</sup> was Brought in yesterday But Could not find it: heard Several Guns Towards y<sup>e</sup> Head of y<sup>e</sup> Bay

Cap<sup>t</sup> Rouse <sup>£</sup> Sailed for London for Recruits and y<sup>e</sup> Council Sent for 9555 = <sup>8</sup> 2 : <sup>10</sup> 6 Sterling To Repair y<sup>e</sup> Breaches our Cannon Bums &c had made in y<sup>e</sup> Walls Barracks Store Houses & Hospitalls and magaziens: Upon his Sailing the men of warr fir'd a Great Number of Guns Cap<sup>t</sup> Snelling Came from N England with Souldiers

*July 7<sup>th</sup> Sunday* fine weather M<sup>r</sup> Moody Preacht in the forenoone in y<sup>e</sup> Chappel in y<sup>e</sup> Barracks in y<sup>e</sup> Citty in y<sup>e</sup> afternoon M<sup>r</sup> Williams Preacht m<sup>r</sup> Baulch Preacht in y<sup>e</sup> Suburbs in y<sup>e</sup> afternoone From 1 Pet<sup>r</sup> 3: 19: 20 Sung 2 Last Staves in y<sup>e</sup> 84 Ps: Sung 2 Last Staves in y<sup>e</sup> 73 Ps: Two men of Warr went out on a Cruse Some Vessels Came in

8 *monday* fine weather Nine Cap<sup>ts</sup> viz One out of a Regiment Being a Com<sup>tee</sup> went To Search y<sup>e</sup> Vessels: I went w<sup>th</sup> them: we found in Iron Brass &c: To y<sup>e</sup> Vallue 7 or 8 Hundred pounds & Brought it On Shore: Cap<sup>t</sup> Dunnahews Vessel Came in with y<sup>e</sup> following Sorrowfull Tydings: Viz They were in y<sup>e</sup> Gut of Canso And Seven Indians Discover'd themselves with a Flagg of Truce and Cap<sup>t</sup> Dunnahew with all his officers Save One: Their Being Twelve in all went on Shoar and their Started up about 200 Indians and fir'd upon Cap<sup>t</sup> Dunnahew & Company and Distroyd them all and Burnt their Bodys: The above was Done June 29<sup>th</sup>

9<sup>th</sup> *Tuesday* fine weather y<sup>e</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup> mustered and marcht Towards the South gate as far as y<sup>e</sup> Powder plott and their Dismiss'd this Day Came a french man from S<sup>t</sup> Johns and had Cap<sup>t</sup> Dunnahews Ring on



his finger and Brought News that alltho' Cap<sup>t</sup> Dunnahew was killd and four more yet there was Seven alive : But they was wounded Began To work at y<sup>e</sup> west gate in Order to Rebuild the Same

10<sup>th</sup> Cloudy went a Searching Vessels and found Considerable of Iron &c: I wrote home Last month I wrote home Twice But Did not Enter y<sup>e</sup> Same

11<sup>th</sup> *Thursday* fine weather a Number went To Raising Vessels I went w<sup>th</sup> them we Raid a Scooner new: y<sup>e</sup> never had bin to Sea She is about 40 Tuns This is y<sup>e</sup> Third vessel has bin Weighed: a Number w<sup>th</sup> our Com<sup>tee</sup> which Consists of nine Cap<sup>ts</sup> viz One out of a Regiment our Cap<sup>t</sup> being One of y<sup>e</sup> Com<sup>tee</sup> went To y<sup>e</sup> Grand Battery and in Searching they found of Iron Clothing &c Considerable

12 *Fryday* fine weather One Vessel Rais'd Considerable Plunder brought from On Board y<sup>e</sup> Vessels: Several Shallops Came in w<sup>th</sup> french &c:

13 *Saturday* fine weather went in Search of Plunder and brought Several boat Loads of Barr Iron Cables Spikes &c on Shore out of a Vessel <sup>£</sup>30 Sterling found by One of y<sup>e</sup> Com<sup>tee</sup>: Several Shallops of french Came in Wood Sloops Came in

14 *Sunday* Cloudy Rainny &c: in the morning: afterwards fine weather: in the forenoon m<sup>r</sup> Williams Preacht in y<sup>e</sup> Chappel from 1 Chron: V 18: 19: 20: 21: & 22: Sung The 20<sup>th</sup> PS: In y<sup>e</sup> afternoone m<sup>r</sup> Fair weather Preacht from 1 Chron: 11 & 13 verses Sung 2 first staves &  $\frac{1}{2}$  in y<sup>e</sup> 18 Psal: News Came in this Day that Cap<sup>t</sup> Fletcher who went in his Privateer To Guard our wood Sloops hath Taken a french Privateer y<sup>t</sup> Came out of Canada & they Inform us y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Ship that was Chast by our Privateers when we Lay att Canso Ap<sup>l</sup> 18 19 &c Came into Canda 32 Days ago & had Taken Cap<sup>t</sup> Smothers: Several Shallops of french Came in:

15 *monday* fine weather in y<sup>e</sup> morning Cap<sup>t</sup> Warner Cap<sup>t</sup> Willard & mySelf with Others went To y<sup>e</sup> N E Harbour I went Round To y<sup>e</sup> Light House went up into y<sup>e</sup> Lanthorn it is a magnificent Building: from y<sup>e</sup> Bottom To y<sup>e</sup> Lanthorn is 72 Steps y<sup>e</sup> Lanthorn is 14 feet Glass a Bason of Copper in the Lanthorn full of oil 23 Wicks in y<sup>e</sup> Oil the Bason will hold above  $\frac{1}{2}$  barrel the Light house Excepting y<sup>e</sup> glass is Bum Proof We Took up 2 Shallops: Cap<sup>t</sup> Tyng Came in: Sev<sup>l</sup> of us found a C<sup>f</sup> & I eat a fine Supper of V—l

16 *Tuesday*: the Sun arose Clear: but Soone Clouded and foggy Several Vessels Came in from N England with Sould<sup>r</sup> 500 in all I Rec<sup>d</sup> a Letter from my D<sup>e</sup> wife

17 *wensday* fine weather 8 of our men Dismissed viz L<sup>t</sup> En<sup>n</sup> 2 Serg<sup>ts</sup> 1 Cop<sup>l</sup> 1 Stew: 2 more The Com<sup>tee</sup> & I went with them in Search after Cattle found 5 horses 3 Cows Dealt allowance of Rum for four Days Exclusive of this Day



18 *Thursday* Thanksgiving m<sup>r</sup> Williams preacht from I Deliv<sup>d</sup> 6 Days allowance of meat To every mess & One Days allowance of Peas: a Sheep Deliv<sup>d</sup> to each Comp<sup>y</sup> and pint of wine to Each man<sup>1</sup> Our Sheep would have bin (after y<sup>e</sup> Guts had bin Taken out) more Suitable for a Lanthorn then for Eating: Some Companys Came in

19 *Fryday* Fine weather Cap<sup>t</sup> Warner and I Din'd w<sup>th</sup> Cap<sup>t</sup> James Fryy we had Boild Lamb Pork & Veal Rost Lamb & Veal good wine good phlip & punch: at Night we Supped on a Stew of mutton & pork & wine To Drink: a Ship flag of Truce Saild for france with Captives

20 *Saturday* Cloudy Rainy &c Nothing Remarkable a Snow Flag of Truce Saild For France with Captives

21 *Sunday* Rainny: in y<sup>e</sup> mor<sup>n</sup> m<sup>r</sup> Williams Preacht att y<sup>e</sup> Chappel att y<sup>e</sup> Barracks from John 20: 31 in the forenoon & y<sup>e</sup> Old England Chu<sup>b</sup> People met att y<sup>e</sup> Chappel Att y<sup>e</sup> Hospital in y<sup>e</sup> afternoone the old England Church minister preach<sup>t</sup> from 116 Ps: 12 att y<sup>e</sup> Chappel by the Barracks a Vessel Came in with women & Children from N Eng<sup>d</sup>

22<sup>d</sup> *Monday* fair weather I went into y<sup>e</sup> Citty To Take an Acc<sup>t</sup> of the men y<sup>t</sup> worked in Col<sup>o</sup> Willards Reg<sup>t</sup> at Carrying wood & Took w<sup>th</sup> me out of our Comp<sup>y</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup> Rand Jn<sup>o</sup> Wright W<sup>m</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup> John Peirce Gideon Sanderson Eph<sup>m</sup> Proctor Aaron Boynton y<sup>t</sup> worked y<sup>e</sup> whole Day<sup>2</sup>

att night Rec<sup>d</sup> Orders To Send a Corp<sup>l</sup> & 5 men To go on board y<sup>e</sup> man of war Occasioned by a Large Saild Lying off y<sup>e</sup> mouth of y<sup>e</sup> Harb<sup>t</sup> Supposed To be an East Indeaman or a man of war this Day Cop<sup>l</sup> Benj<sup>s</sup> Randal Died & was Buryed.: we Sent Cop<sup>l</sup> Lakin & 5 more but they Came on y<sup>e</sup> Parade to Late

23 *Tuesday* Two men of war went out against y<sup>e</sup> Ship & gave her a Broad Side & Several Bow Chased and Took her:

24<sup>th</sup> *Wensday* I went To Oversee the men Carrying wood att y<sup>e</sup> Kings Gate: in y<sup>e</sup> afternoone the men of war Came in with y<sup>e</sup> Prize Taken Yesterday She is a Vessel of about 700 Tun an East India man Judged To be worth One million &  $\frac{1}{2}$  money: y<sup>e</sup> Cap<sup>t</sup> & I & Sev<sup>l</sup> more moved into y<sup>e</sup> Citty

25 *Thursday* fine weather Took an Inventory of y<sup>e</sup> Effects of Cop<sup>l</sup> Randal & Oliver Green: I went to y<sup>e</sup> Comissarys & Took 3

<sup>1</sup> It may be inferred that Lieutenant Bradstreet was the regimental commissary; and the wine served out to the men at this time undoubtedly was loot taken from the enemy. His allusion to the leanness of the mutton is interesting.

<sup>2</sup> John Pierce, Gideon Sanderson, and Aaron Boynton are known to have been Groton soldiers, and perhaps also some of the others were. Sanderson died on November 13, and Boynton on December 24.



gall<sup>ns</sup> of Brandy & Dealt out 3 Days allowance: Three Gallons of Molosses To y<sup>e</sup> Three messes in the Suburbs: Three Days allowance of meat To y<sup>e</sup> mess<sup>s</sup> in y<sup>e</sup> Suburbs

26 *Fryday* fine weather Last night Came in Cap<sup>t</sup> Wetherbe & his Comp<sup>y</sup> with Part of Cap<sup>t</sup> Davis's Compan<sup>y</sup>. This Day I Rec<sup>d</sup> a Letter from my wife which was pleasing &c went a Strawberrying

27 *Saturday* Rainny &c

28 *Sunday* fine weather in y<sup>e</sup> forenoone the C<sup>hh</sup> min<sup>r</sup> Preacht from Rom: 12: 18 in y<sup>e</sup> afternoone m<sup>r</sup> Williams Preacht from prov: 20: 27 in the morning a Large Ship Came in Sight Supposed to be an East India man: and Two of our men of war went out after her

29<sup>th</sup> *Monday* a Gen<sup>l</sup> Muster and in y<sup>e</sup> afternoone arose a Great Disturbance betweene y<sup>e</sup> men of wars men & our men which was Exceeding hot in y<sup>e</sup> afternoone y<sup>e</sup> men of war y<sup>t</sup> went out Yesterday Came in with y<sup>e</sup> Ship they went after She is a Rich Prize an french East India man

30<sup>th</sup> *Tuesday* Rainy Last night Came in 250 Sould<sup>r</sup>s from N Hampshire: we had a pint of wine allowed To each man To Drink y<sup>e</sup> Kings health Serg<sup>t</sup> Woods Took y<sup>e</sup> Stewardship<sup>1</sup> I Din'd w<sup>th</sup> Cap<sup>t</sup> Frie

31 *Wensday* foggy Cloudy weath<sup>r</sup> Serg<sup>t</sup> Woods has not Chang'd Guns this Two Dayes a thing verry Remarkable:

August 1<sup>st</sup> 1745. in y<sup>e</sup> morning Col<sup>o</sup> Willard Sent for me & Ord<sup>d</sup> me to Oversee his Reg<sup>t</sup> y<sup>t</sup> worked in Repairing y<sup>e</sup> Citty walls: accordingly I went 14 of y<sup>e</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup> work'd

2 *Fryday* fine weather I went To Oversee y<sup>e</sup> People Clearing the Store yard: A Large Ship Came in Sight Our men of war went out & Took her She is a french South Sea man a Rich Prize has been out Three years

3 *Saturday* I went To Oversee y<sup>e</sup> workmen Ten men Bury'd this Day 4 in Arms: I wrote home

4<sup>th</sup> *Sunday* M<sup>r</sup> Williams<sup>2</sup> of Longmeadow Preacht in y<sup>e</sup> forenoone at y<sup>e</sup> Hospital Chappel from 55 Is: & 6<sup>th</sup> a Seazonable Lively affectionate Sermon In y<sup>e</sup> afternoone M<sup>r</sup> Williams of Newhaven preacht from Dut: 32: 29 One man Bury'd after meeting Several Small Vessels Came in

5<sup>th</sup> Cloudy foggy &c: I went To Overseeing &c

6<sup>th</sup> *Tuesday* An Exceeding Rainny Day One Hubbard Died y<sup>t</sup> Liv'd with part of our Company out of y<sup>e</sup> Citty

7<sup>th</sup> *Wensday* a Rainny Day Last night about 12 O' y<sup>e</sup> Clock Died

<sup>1</sup> Sergeant Woods was probably a Groton soldier; and without doubt the stewardship included the duties of a commissary-sergeant.

<sup>2</sup> Stephen Williams (H. C. 1713), first minister of Longmeadow, where he died on June 10, 1782, aged 89 years.



in the Hospital Isaac Kent he Lay but a few Dayes Sick about 6 in y<sup>e</sup> afternoone we Bury'd him a man Rid y<sup>e</sup> wooden Horse on y<sup>e</sup> Parade

8<sup>th</sup> *Thursday* fine weather I overseed the workmen Cleaning the Kings Bake House Last night the wooden horse Torn in peices

9<sup>th</sup> Cold weather. I went To Oversee Last night Stephen Barron Imbarked &c

10<sup>th</sup> *Saturday* a Cold Day a Gen<sup>l</sup> muster fird Plattoones: y<sup>e</sup> martial Laws Read att y<sup>e</sup> head of every Reg<sup>t</sup> a Souldier whipt 39 Lashes for Robbing a Dead Corpse & Leaving y<sup>e</sup> Body u[n]buried

11 *Sunday* Cold Cloudy weather Last Fryday a Scooner was going after wood with about 30 men & by a mischance as they was going out of the Harbour near y<sup>e</sup> Light house Run upon y<sup>e</sup> Rocks and Split y<sup>e</sup> men Lost their guns Cloaths &c But y<sup>e</sup> Boates Hastned out & Sav'd all y<sup>e</sup> men in y<sup>e</sup> forenoone y<sup>e</sup> Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Williams of Longmeadow preach't at y<sup>e</sup> Hospital Chappel from Luk: IX 62 Sung y<sup>e</sup> 3 part of y<sup>e</sup> 50 Ps: in y<sup>e</sup> afternoone M<sup>r</sup> Williams<sup>1</sup> of Newhaven Prea<sup>t</sup> from Dut 32 29: a Stormy Day Wind at NE.

*Monday Aug<sup>t</sup>* 12<sup>th</sup> Stormay Day This is y<sup>e</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> Day y<sup>e</sup> wind has Blowd Strong & Cold at NE I Took 3£ 7 Sterling in pei<sup>cs</sup> 8 & Pistareens of y<sup>e</sup> Brgadeer To pay y<sup>e</sup> workmen for On Loading of wood:

13 *Tuesday* I went to Overseeing Serg<sup>t</sup> David Barker Died this Day One Briant Sentenced To have 5 Lashes on his naked Back 3 Dayes Running

14 *Wensday* fine weather I went To Overseeing four men Buryed this Day One whipt 5 Lashes for Prophane Swearing &c & Drawing Sword and threatning a man

15 *Thursday* fine weather I went To Overseeing the man that was whipt yesterday whipt again To Day five Lashes and is To have five more To morrow: one man whipt 21 Lashes at the whipping post on the Parade for Strikeing his Superiour officer. John Phillips washd and Shirted himself O maveulous

16 *Fryday* Pleasant weather I went To Overseeing his Excellency Gov<sup>r</sup> Shirly his Mad<sup>m</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Commodores mad<sup>m</sup> with Divers other Gent<sup>l</sup>

17<sup>th</sup> *Saturday* Fine weather the Gov<sup>r</sup> Came on Shore a Gen<sup>l</sup> Muster The whole army was mustered & Placed in the most Genteel manner To Receive the Gov<sup>r</sup> the Gen<sup>l</sup> walk't foremost the Governors Lady at his Right Then his Excellency &c

The men Stood on Each Side with their arms Rested from y<sup>e</sup> Gate By y<sup>e</sup> Co<sup>m</sup>odores To y<sup>e</sup> Barracks att y<sup>e</sup> Gover<sup>s</sup> Landing y<sup>e</sup> Cannon fir'd from y<sup>e</sup> Battery & from y<sup>e</sup> men of war: when the Battallian was Dis-mitted there was fireing with Small arms for Two Hours His Excel-

<sup>1</sup> Elisha Williams (H. C. 1711), who had been President of Yale College.



lency's arrival was verry Rejoycing To us all: he Brought with him  
Several of his Children I Overseed y<sup>e</sup> workmen

18 *Sunday* Rainny weather Last night Died W<sup>m</sup> Thomas about 10  
of y<sup>e</sup> Clock Buryed after Meeting: in y<sup>e</sup> afternoone m<sup>r</sup> Williams preacht  
from 1 Cor: 2: 2: his Excellency was at meeting Cap<sup>t</sup> Tyng Came  
in with Two Companys of men Col<sup>o</sup> Berry Came with him

19 *monday* Rainny weather John Dakin Died a man Rid y<sup>e</sup>  
wooden Horse with 2 muskets at his heeles

20 Fine weather I went To Overseeing

21 Fine weather I went To Overseeing Serg<sup>t</sup> Joseph Woods Died  
His Excellency went To y<sup>e</sup> Grand Battery They Saluted him by  
firing

22<sup>d</sup> fine weather I went To Overseeing Several Lay Dead in y<sup>e</sup>  
Hospital and Thro' a mistake another Company Buryed Serg<sup>t</sup> Woods  
in y<sup>e</sup> Stead of their owne man: & we Buryed their man his Excel-  
lency went to y<sup>e</sup> Island Battery he was Salluted by firing

23 Went To Overseeing We Bought 1 Quarter of Beef Exceed-  
ing good

24 Fine weather I went To Overseeing A Gen<sup>l</sup> muster his  
Excell<sup>y</sup> Veiud us his Speeches made in y<sup>e</sup> Court at home Relateing  
To y<sup>e</sup> Prosperity of y<sup>e</sup> army Read his Excellency gave y<sup>e</sup> army 2  
hogs<sup>ds</sup> Rum To Drink the Kings health

25<sup>th</sup> *Sunday* Rained Exceeding hard

26<sup>th</sup> *Monday* I went To Overseeing

27<sup>th</sup> *Tuesday*: I went To Overseeing

28 *Wensday* I went To Overseeing

29 *Thursday* I went To Overseeing Cap<sup>t</sup> Warner Taken Sick

30<sup>th</sup> *Fryday* I went To Overseeing I wrote home P<sup>r</sup> Col<sup>o</sup> Berry  
Sent Two Three Pistareene p<sup>cs</sup> To my wife

31 *Saturday* I went To Overseeing

*Sep<sup>r</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> 1745* a Rainny Day Two Privateers went out after a Ship  
that was Discoverred and Lookt upon to be a french Ship

2<sup>d</sup> *monday* Last night between 8 & 9 o' y<sup>e</sup> Clock Died Jon<sup>s</sup> Lakin  
in y<sup>e</sup> Hospital I Crossed his Eyes Before night Buryed Jon<sup>s</sup> Lakin

3<sup>d</sup> Cap<sup>t</sup> Richardson Brought in a French Ship he had Taken &  
Brought news of Several French men of war that was in y<sup>e</sup> offal Six  
of our men went on Board the Sloop Union Cap<sup>t</sup> mayhew Commander

4 *Wendsday* Fine weather Goold<sup>1</sup> Died Cap<sup>t</sup> Warner Exceed-  
ing Bad:

5 *Thursday* fine weather

1 Probably a Groton soldier, and perhaps the same as Benjamin Gould, a cor-  
poral in Captain Smith's company, Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, mentioned  
in "The New-England Historical & Genealogical Register" (XXV. 266) for July,  
1871.



6<sup>th</sup> *Fryday* about 8 in y<sup>e</sup> morning Died Cap<sup>t</sup> Warner The Lord Sanctify his holy hand att 5 O'the Clock we Buryed him with a Great Deal of honour & Respect a Part of all or Cheif of y<sup>e</sup> Com<sup>s</sup> in y<sup>e</sup> Regiment attended y<sup>e</sup> funer<sup>l</sup> Under arms the Souldiers warlk foremost with their arm in funeral Posture next y<sup>e</sup> Drummers next y<sup>e</sup> Cap<sup>ns</sup> next y<sup>e</sup> Corp[se.] Behind walkt y<sup>e</sup> General Col<sup>o</sup> Willard at his Left hand next all the Col<sup>os</sup>

I was Taken Sick y<sup>e</sup> night after y<sup>e</sup> Cap<sup>t</sup> Died & have not kept any Journal To this Day

*Thursday Nov<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 14<sup>th</sup>* Last night Died Gideon Sanderson: in y<sup>e</sup> afternoon we Bury'd him

*Fryday 15* Rain'd & Snow'd Some :

*Saturday 16* in y<sup>e</sup> morning Snow'd Some

*Sunday 17* fine weather the Rev<sup>d</sup> m<sup>r</sup> Williams Preacht out of Canticles from those words I Sleep but my heart waketh it is y<sup>e</sup> Voice of my Belov<sup>d</sup> &c in y<sup>e</sup> afternoon from Esther IV four Last verses

*Monday 18* Sev<sup>l</sup> Vessels from Boston

19 *Tuesday* Nothing Remarkable

20 *Wensday* a Vessel from Boston with Several women

21 *Thursday*:

22 *Fryday*

23 *Saturday* I went into the Burying yard & there Beheld a Malencholly Sight: Hundreds of new Graves

24<sup>th</sup> *Sunday* m<sup>r</sup> Newmon <sup>1</sup> Preact in y<sup>e</sup> forenoone from those words Acquaint now thy Self with him & be at peace thereby shall good Come unto thee

in y<sup>e</sup> afternoone m<sup>r</sup> Fareweather preacht from those words O that they were wise y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>s</sup> understood this that y<sup>s</sup> would Consid<sup>r</sup> y<sup>t</sup> Latter end

25<sup>th</sup> *monday* Sev<sup>l</sup> Vessels Came in from New England

26<sup>th</sup> *Tuesday* Sev<sup>l</sup> Vessels Came in from N: England Sev<sup>l</sup> famyly's Benj<sup>a</sup> Stearns Drunk in y<sup>e</sup> Royal Hospital

27 *Wensday* Verry Cold Some Snow Sent Benj<sup>a</sup> Stearns und<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> main Gaurd: Last night y<sup>e</sup> Cap<sup>tn</sup> moved To Live with me: a general Muster Governour Shirly Embarkt for N: England I headed the Company

28 Died Corp<sup>l</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup> Crooffoot

29 *fryday* Bury'd Peter Carley & Jn<sup>o</sup> Crooffoot in One Grave

30 *Saturday* nothing Remarkable

*Dec<sup>r</sup> 1 Sunday* m<sup>r</sup> Newmon Preacht from those words in Job Acquaint now thy Self with him &c

In y<sup>e</sup> afternoone from those words in Prov: fooles make a mock at Sin

<sup>1</sup> John Newman (H. C. 1740), born at Gloucester, on March 14, 1716, and ordained at Edgartown in 1748, where he died on December 1, 1763.



2<sup>d</sup> *monday* Last night John Green Died in y<sup>e</sup> Royal Hospital 4 of our men went a Hunting Yesterday the Gen<sup>l</sup> told Cap<sup>t</sup> Hubbard their was 5 or 6 Thousand ffrench and Indians Comeing upon us :

3<sup>d</sup> *Tuesday* I was Tak'n Exceeding ill on y<sup>e</sup> Rammers

4<sup>th</sup> *wensday* a Snow about an inch Deep Severall Vessels Came in

5<sup>th</sup> *Thursday* Some Snow

6<sup>th</sup> *Fryday* in y<sup>e</sup> morning all y<sup>e</sup> Co<sup>m</sup>ission Officers were Orderd to meet at y<sup>e</sup> Admirals accordingly we met and y<sup>e</sup> Admiral made a Speech and Exhorted us To many things Especially To Suppress all Vice & Im<sup>m</sup>orality and See that all the men under us keep a good Look out for he Inform'd us That y<sup>e</sup> Canadeens were in a Great Stir : after y<sup>e</sup> Admiral had finished a Long Speech y<sup>e</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> made a Short One and then we Drank Every man a Glass of wine But Before I went there I sent for Sam<sup>l</sup> Shead<sup>1</sup> & he Told me he had bin at Groton & Saw my wife at m<sup>r</sup> Sheples<sup>2</sup> and She was well and my whole family was well which was Rejoycing news To me : But Im<sup>m</sup>ediately I went To Cap<sup>t</sup> Smiths I had no Sooner Entred the Room But he Told me he had Verry Bad news for me I asked what it was he Show'd me a Letter which Come to One of his men which an Acc<sup>t</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> Death of my Eldest Daughter O fatal news pray God Sanctify his holy hand

7<sup>th</sup> *Saturday* Nothing Strange

8<sup>th</sup> *Sunday* Nothing new

9<sup>th</sup> *monday* Sev<sup>l</sup> Vessels Came in from N England

10<sup>th</sup> *Tuesday* Securd our Coal

11 *Wensday* I wrote home

12 John Wright Died Nath<sup>l</sup> Smith<sup>3</sup> & Mathew Wyman were put under y<sup>e</sup> Grand gaurd for atempting to Cut Pickits

13<sup>th</sup> *Fryday* I got a Pardon for Smith & Wyman that was Co<sup>m</sup>itted yesterday in y<sup>e</sup> afternoon Buryed Wright :

14<sup>th</sup> *Saturday* an Exceeding Rainny Day Joseph Trumbel Died

15<sup>th</sup> *Sunday* Last night Died in the Royal Hospital Jn<sup>o</sup> Ramsdell : also Jon<sup>a</sup> Fletcher of Groton : The Rev<sup>d</sup> m<sup>r</sup> Preached in y<sup>e</sup> afternoone from Dut : 30-19 a Proclamation for a Fast Read the fast to be on Wensday y<sup>e</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> Curr<sup>t</sup>

16<sup>th</sup> *monday* Bury'd Jn<sup>o</sup> Ramsd<sup>l</sup>

17<sup>th</sup> *Tuesday* Last night Came a Snow about 4 Inches Deep winter Like weather :

18<sup>th</sup> *wensday* fast Day

19<sup>th</sup> I went to Cap<sup>t</sup> Smiths To make an Aprizal of y<sup>e</sup> Effects that Jn<sup>o</sup> Green & Jon<sup>a</sup> Fletcher Died Seiz'd off in y<sup>e</sup> Afternoone Died in

<sup>1</sup> A Groton soldier.

<sup>2</sup> This may have been John Sheple, whose brother Jonathan married Lydia Lakin, a kinswoman and perhaps a sister of Lieutenant Bradstreet's wife.

<sup>3</sup> Nathaniel Smith was a Groton soldier, and presumably Mathew Wyman also.



y<sup>e</sup> Royal Hospital Serg<sup>t</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup> Stratton : made an Inventory of y<sup>e</sup> Effects off Jn<sup>o</sup> Croffoott Jn<sup>o</sup> McClemtuc Peter Carley Jn<sup>o</sup>. Wright Gideon Sanderson & Joseph Trumbel & Jn<sup>o</sup> Ramsdell

20<sup>th</sup> *Fryday* Ten men of our Comp<sup>y</sup> inlisted to go a wooding

21 *Saturday* Last night Came a Snow about Two Inches: M<sup>r</sup> Speer y<sup>e</sup> Chaplain of y<sup>e</sup> Island Battery was Buryed

22<sup>d</sup> *Sunday* the Rev<sup>d</sup> m<sup>r</sup> Newmon Preacht from Luk 2 : 10 : 11 :

23<sup>d</sup> *Monday* Last night Died in y<sup>e</sup> Royal Hospital Jon<sup>a</sup> Shead <sup>1</sup> of Groton : a Verry Stormy night of Snow

24<sup>th</sup> Died in y<sup>e</sup> Royal Hospital Aaron Boynton :

25<sup>th</sup> *Chirstmas* Died in the Royal Hospital Serg<sup>t</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Holdin <sup>2</sup> in y<sup>e</sup> after noone Buryed Aaron Boynton

26 *Thursday* I Din'd at m<sup>r</sup> Crafts paid nine Shillings for my Dinner &c Two of our men ord<sup>d</sup> in y<sup>e</sup> Hospital y<sup>e</sup> Gen:

27<sup>th</sup> *Fryday* Dind at Crafts p<sup>d</sup> 8 Shillings for my Dinner Phinehas Parker <sup>2</sup> Died

28<sup>th</sup> *Saturday* Din'd at L<sup>t</sup> Fries a verry Cold Day

29<sup>th</sup> *Sunday* the Rev<sup>d</sup> m<sup>r</sup> Bacchus <sup>3</sup> Preacht from Deut : 30 : & 19<sup>th</sup>

30<sup>th</sup> *monday* Died in y<sup>e</sup> Royal Hospital George Norcross

31 *Tuesday* I mounted gaurd at y<sup>e</sup> Cittydal : a Stormy Snowy Day & Exceeding Cold

*Jan<sup>y</sup> first Wensday* an Exceeding Cold Day and verry Boistorous much Damage acrow'd to y<sup>e</sup> Shipping in y<sup>e</sup> harbour Last night by Reason of y<sup>e</sup> Storm also many windows in y<sup>e</sup> Citty Distroy'd by y<sup>e</sup> wind

2<sup>d</sup> *Thursday* nothing Remarkable

3<sup>d</sup> *Fryday* Cold Died in y<sup>e</sup> Royal Hospital Rowland Blackmir & Jacob Proctor

3<sup>d</sup> made an aprizal of y<sup>e</sup> Effects of Serg<sup>t</sup> Stratton George Norcross & Aaron Boynton

4<sup>th</sup> *Saturday* I went To Cap<sup>t</sup> Hubbards to make an apprizal of y<sup>e</sup> Effects of Seven Dead men about Sun Set Bury'd Rowland Blackmir & Jacob Proctor in one grave Eighteen Bury'd this Day

5<sup>th</sup> *Sunday* Clowdy Snowy misty weath<sup>r</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Newman Preacht from Genesis 19 Chap 15 16 & 17 verses

6 *monday* pleasent weathe<sup>r</sup> Last night Came in a man and Informs

<sup>1</sup> Jonathan Shead (or Shedd) was a kinsman of Samuel Shead, who brought news from home concerning Lieutenant Bradstreet's family, as mentioned on the preceding page.

<sup>2</sup> Without doubt William Holden and Phinehas Parker were Groton soldiers. According to "The New-England Historical & Genealogical Register" (XXV. 266) for July, 1871, Holden was a sergeant, and Parker a corporal, in Captain Smith's company, Ninth Massachusetts Regiment.

<sup>3</sup> Simon Backus (Y. C. 1724), minister of Newington, Connecticut. During the winter after his arrival at Louisburg, he fell a victim to the prevailing sickness of the army, and died on February 2, 1745-6, aged 45 years.



us that he was on his passage from London to this place and was Cast away Last fryday was Seven nights at Scattaree about Four Leagues to Eastward of Louisbourg & all the men Lost Save five which were washt on Shoar on the Quart<sup>r</sup> Deck and Three Days before Christmas they Parted with Sev<sup>l</sup> Sail Bound for this place this Day a Comp<sup>y</sup> of men Sent To the Rack [wreck]:

7 *Tuesday* One Returnd that went yesterday To the Rack and Informs [ ] that they had found Two men [ ] French house verry much froz and the other Two it is thot are dead they Found at y<sup>e</sup> Rack many [ ]les of Broad Cloaths and Silks [ ] other English goods there was [ ]teen Drownd This Day I [mou]nted gaurd

[8 *Wed]nsday* Exceeding Cold and Slippery

[9] *Thursday* Nothing Remarkable

[10] *Fryday* I Bought a pig that weigh'd an 100 lb which Cost me Ten Dollars which is 50 / Sterling

[11]<sup>th</sup> *Saturday* not any Thing Remarkable

12<sup>th</sup> *Sunday* a Verry Cold Day

13<sup>th</sup> *monday* I mounted Gaurd

14 *Tuesday* I attended y<sup>e</sup> Court martial for y<sup>e</sup> Tryal of He[ ] Burchwood a private Centinel for Refusing to go on Duty when Ordered we Ordered the Prisoner Receive Ten L[ashes] on his Bare Back at the whipping post on y<sup>e</sup> Publick pl[ace] in Louisbourg

15 *wensday* the man whip[p]ed that was Tryed yesterd[ay]

16<sup>th</sup> *Thursday* Cold weath[er]

[17]<sup>th</sup> *Fryday* Died in y<sup>e</sup> tow[n] Johnson [ ]

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH said that in looking over the Pepperell Papers belonging to the Society he had found a letter addressed by Barlow Trecothick and twenty-eight other merchants of London to their American correspondents, which was of interest in connection with the remarks made by Judge Chamberlain at the April meeting and by Mr. Goodell at the May meeting, and which he would now communicate for publication in the Proceedings.

LONDON, Febr<sup>y</sup> 28<sup>th</sup>, 1766.

GENTLEMEN, — After much anxiety we have at length the pleasure to acquaint you that a bill is now in the House of Commons for repealing the Stamp Act; it was read the second time yesterday. We also look forward to some beneficial regulations and extension of the trade of America, which we hope may be obtained in the course of this session of Parliament, during which the most serious attention and application shall take place on our part to every point which may tend to the general good.



Permit us now, gent<sup>n</sup>, to lay before you our sentiments on the present state of affairs, to submit them to your good judgment, and to request that so far as they agree with it, you will be pleased to inculcate the propriety of the conduct we recommend.

It has been a constant argument against the repeal, that in case it should take place, the parliamentary vote of Right will be waste paper, and that the Colonies will understand very well that what is pretended to be adopted on mere commercial principles of expedience is really yielded thro' fear, and amounts to a tacit but effectual surrender of its Right, or at least a tacit compact that it will never use it.

In this line of argument every debate and every question from Opposition has run; how material, how necessary, therefore, is it, that the event should not support, or even seem to support, those arguments.

The event will justify those arguments in the strongest manner if the Colonies should triumph on the repeal, and affect to seize the yielding of Parliament as a point gain'd over parliamentary authority. The Opposition (from whom the Colonies have suffered so much) would then throw in the teeth of our friends, *See your work, it is as we said, it is but too well prov'd, what use the Colonies make of your weak and timid measures.*

On the contrary, if duty, submission, and gratitude be the returns made by the Colonies, then our friends may exult, they may say, *We are in the right, is it not as we said? see the Colonies regained to this country by our moderation, regained with their loyalty, their affection, and their trade.*

It is needless to say how extremely preferable the latter supposition is to the first, how much more desirable for this country and for the Colonies.

You must be sensible what friends the Colonies have had in the present Ministry,<sup>1</sup> and are doubtless informed what pains they have taken to serve them. It is justice likewise to them to inform you that they have had great difficulties to encounter in the cause, the principal of which were unhappily thrown in by the Colonies themselves; we mean the intemperate proceedings of various ranks of people on your side of the water, and the difficulties of the repeal would have been much less, if they had not by their violence in word and action awakened the honour of Parliament, and thereby involved every friend of the repeal in the imputation of betraying the dignity of Parliament. This is so true that the act could certainly not have been repealed had not men's minds been in some measure satisfied with the declaration of Right. If, therefore, you would make the proper returns to your country, if you have a mind to do credit to your friends, and strengthen the

<sup>1</sup> The first ministry of the Marquis of Rockingham succeeded that of George Grenville in July, 1765. — Eds.



hands of your advocates, hasten, we beseech you, to express filial duty and gratitude to your parent country. Then will those who have been (and while they have the power we doubt not will be) your friends plume themselves on the restoration of peace to the Colonies, union, trade, and reciprocal advantages to them and to us. But if violent measures are continued and triumphs on the point gain'd; if it is talked of as a victory; if it is said the Parliament have yielded up the Right; then indeed your enemies here will have a compleat triumph; your friends must certainly lose all power to serve you; your tax masters probably be restored and such a train of ill consequences follow as are easier for you to imagine than for us to describe, — at least such measures on your side will greatly tend to produce these effects. We have no doubt that you will adopt the contrary conduct, and inculcate it to the utmost of your influence, to which we sincerely wish the most extensive regard may be paid, and that uninterrupted mutual affection may continue between Great Britain and her Colonies to the latest ages. We are with unfeigned regard, Gentlemen,

Your affectionate friends, and humble serv<sup>ts</sup>,

GEO. HAYLEY.	BARLOW TRECOTHICK.
DANIEL VIALARS.	CAPEL HANEURY.
NICH <sup>s</sup> RAY.	DAVID BARCLAY, JUN <sup>r</sup> .
JOHN STRETTELL.	GILBERT FRANCKLYN.
JOHN CLARK.	W <sup>m</sup> GREENWOOD.
JOHN BUCHANAN.	DAN <sup>l</sup> MILDRED.
JOHN STEWART.	W <sup>m</sup> NEATE.
ANTH <sup>y</sup> MERRY.	THO <sup>s</sup> LANE.
JON <sup>a</sup> BARNARD.	T. HARRIS.
CHRIS <sup>r</sup> CHAMBERS.	EDW <sup>d</sup> BRIDGEN.
CHA <sup>s</sup> CROKATT	RICH <sup>d</sup> NEAVE.
SAMUEL HANNAY.	GILB <sup>t</sup> HARRISON.
EDW <sup>d</sup> ATHAWES.	BROOK WATSON.
	GREGORY OLIVE
	DENNIS DE BERDT.
	CHA <sup>s</sup> OGILVIE.

† Duke of Cumberland, North American Packet.

On motion of Dr. SAMUEL A. GREEN it was

*Voted*, That the stated meetings for July, August, and September be omitted, and that the President and Secretary be authorized to call a special meeting if occasion for one should arise.



Other remarks were made during the meeting by Messrs. JUSTIN WINSOR, HORACE E. SCUDDER, and CHARLES C. SMITH.

A new serial number of the Proceedings, comprising the record of the February, March, April, and May meetings, was ready for distribution at this meeting.